The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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VOL. I No. 440. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED .... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE ITALIAN OPERAS

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), and Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Ubriani, Signor Ferri, Signor Ciampi. Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This FRIDAY, SEPT. 28th, Second and last Time, DON GIOVANNI—Don Giovanni, Signor Graziani; Donna Anna, Madame Grisi; Don Ottavio, Signor Mario; Il Commendatore, Signor Fallar; Donna Elvira, Madame Gassier; Leporello, Signor Ciampi; Masetto, Signor Kinni; Zerlina, Madame Viardot Garcia.

On SATURDAY, SEPT. 29th, LUCREZIA BORGIA, and the Last Night of the Italian Opera Season.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THIRD AND LAST GRAND MORNING CONCERT will be held in the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, On This FRIDAY, SEPT. 28th, at Two o'clock.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS. Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce the THIRD AND LAST MORNING CONCERT, On THIS FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1860.

Supported by the following Artistes:—Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil (Pupil of Madame Viardot Garcia), and Madame Gassier; Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Operti (Pianist to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II. King of Sardinia), and Signor Ciampi. Conductor—Signor Vianesi.

PROGRAMME. PARTE PRIMA.

Fantasia—"O maggio a Mario"	Signor Operti.	Operti.
Romanza—"O Souvenir"	Signor Kinni.	Campana.
Romanza—"De Mis Bollenti" (Traviata)	Signor Angelo Luise.	Verdi
Canzonetta—"Il Merciajuolo"	Mdlle. Orvil.	Vianesi.
Duetto—"Se M'ascoltate" (Matrimonio)	Signor Ciampi and Signor Graziani.	Cimarosa.
Aria—"Caro Nume" (Rigoletto)	Madame Gassier.	Verdi.
Romanza—"Cara Oblia"	Signor Graziani. (Composed expressly for him)	Vianesi.
Romanza—"Com'e gentil" (Don Pasquale) (By desire)	Signor Mario.	Donizetti.

PARTE SECONDA.

Canzone Veneziana—"Aria Veneziana"	Sig. Ciampi.	Ricci.
Romanza—"Al Dolce guidami" (by desire), Anna Bolena	Madame Grisi.	Donizetti.
Duetto—"El Vestido azul"	Madame Gassier and Madame Viardot Garcia.	Yradier.
Aria "Della Vita" (Bravo)	Signor Fallar.	Mercadante.
Aria—"Non pui mesta" (Cenerentola)	Madame Viardot Garcia.	Rossini.
Terzetto—"Le faccio un inchino" (Matrimonio)		Cimarosa.
Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, and Madame Gassier. Coro—"Lebiamo" (Traviata)		Verdi.

Motti.

Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock. Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street. Gallery, 2s.; entrance Lombard-street. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS IN THE ROTUNDO. Entrance from Cavendish-row. Last Evening with A. M. BELL, Esq. (of Edinburgh). On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 28th, at Eight o'clock, The Messrs. BELL will read a condensation of Shakspere's "MERCHANT OF VENICE." To be followed by Thomas Hood's whimsical Poem of "The Golden Legend of Miss Kilmansegg," and Lezann's "Shamus O'Brien, a Ballad of Ninety-eight." Admission—One Shilling. Reserved Seats, 1s 6d. Juniors, Half-price. Tickets may be had at the Doors, of the principal Book and Music Sellers, or of Mr. Bell, 1, Kildare-place. PROGRAMME FOR OCTOBER.—Monday, Oct. 8, Shakspere's "Hamlet;" Oct. 15, Milton's "Paradise Lost;" Oct. 22, Dickens' "Oliver Twist;" Oct. 29, Sir W. Scott's "Marmion."

LOST, on Summer-hill, a CAMEO BROOCH, three birds perched on a fountain, and set in fine open work gold settings; it is supposed it was dropped in the month of August; if found by a respectable person, it is requested they will return it; and if by a poor person, they shall be rewarded on their bringing it to 42, Summer-hill.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION. A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

SPECIAL SERVICES. ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28th, At Eight o'clock. PREACHER: The Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D.

A REVIVAL PRAYER MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, and every FRIDAY EVENING, in the METHODIST CHAPEL, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, at Seven o'clock. Mr. WHITE, Superintendent Preacher, will conduct the Meeting. All are invited to attend.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL. The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

RESTORATION OF ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH. At an influential Meeting of the Protestant Parishioners, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted— The Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER being in the chair: Resolved—"That our best thanks be given to the Rev. E. B. Moeran, D.D., and the Rev. Abraham Fuller, A.M., for their admirable and effective appeals at the re-opening of the Parish Church." Resolved—"That the cordial acknowledgments of the Protestant Parishioners are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Samuel Davis, of 137, Abbey-street, and 60, Jervis-street, glass merchant, &c., for his valuable gift of six ood and ornamental glass for the chancel window of the Parish Church, which is regarded as a memorial of his Christian feeling and generous liberality."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. JOHN R. KINAHAN, M.D., M.R.I.A., will commence a Course of Lectures on the Zoology of the British Isles, Past and Present, and the Laws of Animal Distribution, in the THEATRE of the Society, on TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1860, at Four o'clock p.m., and to be continued on each Week Day, except Saturday, at the same hour, until completed. Free to the Public. Syllabuses may be obtained previous to the commencement of the course at the Society's House, Kildare-street. WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Sec.

DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL COLLEGE, DUBLIN. The DISSECTING ROOMS will be Opened on the 1st of OCT., and the SESSIONAL COURSES of Lectures will Commence on the First MONDAY in November. EDWARD HAMILTON, Honorary Secretary, 128, Stephen's-green.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST. Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. The Session of 1860-61 will be opened on Monday, 1st October, at Eight o'clock p.m. by Sir Robert Kane, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director, in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, with an Address on the "Industrial History and Uses of Fatty Substances." Admission by Ticket. Admission Tickets may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East, and at the Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street. (By order) GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum. Museum of Irish Industry, Sept. 24th, 1860.

RATHDOWN UNION. KILLINEY DISPENSARY DISTRICT. The Committee of Management of the above Dispensary District will, on MONDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock noon, proceed to appoint a properly-qualified Midwife, to attend on the sick poor of the district, at a salary of £15 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be lodged with the Honorary Secretary, on or before Twelve o'clock on the above named day, when candidates are requested to be in attendance at the Dispensary, Dalkey. (By order) JOSEPH D. COPE, Clerk of the Union. Board-room, Loughlinstown, 21st Sept., 1860.

NOTICE.—The Port of Dublin Corporation are willing to receive Proposals from competent parties for the Supply of Uniform Clothing for the Light Keepers and Light-Ship Men in their Service, as follows:— About 120 Light Keepers' Suits. 12 Masters' and Mates' do. 40 Light-ship Mens' do. 10 Seamens do. Patterns may be inspected at this Office any day between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock up to SATURDAY, the 29th inst. Sealed Tenders, stating price per suit, accompanied by Samples of Cloth, duly labelled, will be received at this Office up to 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo. The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender. (By order) W. LEES, Secretary. Ballast Office, Dublin, 22nd Sept., 1860.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and which he has been since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of the present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin. The following contributions have been already received:— Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s. per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £2; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. H. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Minner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Conzeve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Graham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice, Licentiate, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholics, Priests and People come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on This (Friday) Evening, Sept. 28, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. Subject—"Indulgences and Purgatory." President—Rev. R. BUDD, A.B.

1. According to the Church of Rome, there is, after death, a purgatorial fire, in which the souls of the pious, having been tortured for a limited time, are expiated, in order that an entrance into the eternal country may be opened to them."

2. Purgatory is said to be necessary for such souls as die in venial sin, or without having fully satisfied for the temporal punishment due to their mortal sin.

3. How can any priest know what sin is mortal and what sin is venial? Can any but God see the heart?

4. How can any priest know whether a soul has entered or left what is called purgatory?

5. If masses be said only for money, how hard is the lot of the poor! Hear St. James—"Hearken, my dearest brethren: hath not God chosen the poor in this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which God hath promised to them that love him?"—James ii. 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

6. If indulgences can take away temporal punishments, why should the priests leave any soul in purgatory?

"The wages of sin is death."—Rom. vi. 23, Dr. Cullen's Bible. Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY. MONDAY EXCURSIONS. The Monday Excursion Train, leaving Harcourt-street Terminus for Bray at 10 a.m., will be continued during the month of October. Fares for the Double Journey—First Class, 2s; Second Class, 1s 6d; Third Class, 1s. Westland-row, Sept. 27.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MOATE OCTOBER FAIR. On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.12 a.m.	Enfield,	6.15 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.18 "	Moyvalley,	6.25 "
Lucan,	5.25 "	Hill of Down,	6.35 "
Leixlip,	5.32 "	Killucan,	7.0 "
Maynooth,	5.44 "	Mullingar,	7.20 "
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Castletown,	7.30 "
Ferns Lock,	6. 3 "	Streamstown,	7.40 "

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning. Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all Stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables. N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR. On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley,	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 "	Hill of Down,	6.36 "
Lucan,	5.22 "	Killucan,	6.50 "
Leixlip,	5.30 "	Mullingar,	7.10 "
Maynooth,	5.40 "	Castletown,	7.30 "
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Streamstown,	7.40 "
Ferns Lock	6. 0 "	Moate,	7.50 "
Enfield,	6.15 "	Athlone,	8.18 "

And will arrive in Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning. Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-48 p.m., for all Stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table. N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe. On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, the Train leaving Dublin at 4 0 p.m., will stop at Maynooth and Kilcock, to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY. CHEAP THROUGH FARES DAILY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, via LIVERPOOL. On and after 1st Oct., First, Second, and Third Class THROUGH TICKETS will be issued by the Lancashire Railway Company, at their Offices in Dublin and in England, AT VERY MODERATE RATES, between DUBLIN and MANCHESTER, PRESTON, LEEDS, BRADFORD, HALIFAX, and other Principal Places in Lancashire and Yorkshire. For the Sea Voyage between Dublin and Liverpool, these Tickets will be available by the Steamers of the City of Dublin and Dublin and Liverpool Screw Steampacket Companies. GOODS and CATTLE are also booked through at Moderate Rates.—For particulars of Fares, &c., apply to ALLEN NICHOLL, Agent. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Office, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE. The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans. Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves. "Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully, "T. O'MAHONY, Cl.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the Society who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available. Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society in Mr. Curry's 9, Upper Sackville-street. The smallest contribution will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.

Already acknowledged ... £219 0 0

Since received:—

Mrs Cherry	0 10 0	J L Blood, Esq,	2 0 0
Messrs Scott & Bell	0 10 0	Marcus Moses, Esq	1 0 0
Wm Mooney, Esq	1 0 0	Mrs H Newman, Skibbereen,	1 0 0
Messrs M'Birney & Collis	1 0 0	W H M	0 10 0
Messrs Switzer & Ferguson	1 0 0	A Friend	0 5 0
Hugh Browne, Esq	2 0 0	Mrs Clarke, Skibbereen	0 5 0

Total received to 25th September, £219 0 0

Further contributions are earnestly requested, to make up the required £250 by the 30th inst. B. GIBSON, J. H. MONAHAN, } Hon. Secretaries.

HELP WANTED. It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:— Orphan Refuge Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors. ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. Patron—Lord Roden.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within year £900 be contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy. The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown. Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women. Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months, eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

Sermons.

METROPOLITAN HALL. If the Lord will, Mr. ANDREW MILLER, of London, who has visited the scenes of Revival in Scotland and the North of Ireland, and seen much of the work of God in London, will preach in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on This Evening (Friday), SEPT. 28. To commence at 8 o'clock. Open to all. Young Men are especially and affectionately invited.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. On SUNDAY NEXT, the 30th inst., SERMONS will (D.V.) be preached, and collections made, in the following Churches on behalf of the above-named Society. TRINITY CHURCH, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, BY THE Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.B., Minister of St. Matthias' Church, Adelaide-road. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, BY THE Rev. ARTHUR D. MACNAMARA, A.B., Deputation Secretary to the Society. Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

THE REV. J. B. SMYTH, OF BELFAST, WILL (D.V.) PREACH ON NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, IN THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD. On SABBATH NEXT, 30th SEPT., the Rev. WILLIAM F. STEVENSON, of the Rathgar Presbyterian Church, will preach in the SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 7 o'clock Evening, when collections will be made to pay off the debt due by the congregation. The liberal contributions of the members and friends of the Church are earnestly requested on that occasion.

Education.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. MONSIEUR DU GUE'S DAILY EVENING FRENCH CLASSES FOR GENTLEMEN WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 1st OCT., From 7 till 9 o'clock, 99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, (Near Harcourt-street.)

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS. Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street. N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement. Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Nos. 4 and 5, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES, Rev. ROGER NORTH, A.M., Senior Moderator, Gold Medallist, and Fellowship Prizeman, T.C.D., Principal. This School is only five years open, and Forty-three Collegiate distinctions have been obtained by former Pupils, including the First Science Sizarship (1860); a Classical Sizarship (1860); the First Classical Scholarship (Senior Freshman year) (1859); the First Classical Sizarship (1858); two First Entrance Prizes (1859).

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination. INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton. Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants. WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL. UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE STREET.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST. H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention. The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History. The Playground is large. Day Pupils also received. Unexceptional references given and required.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL. M. HARE, LL.D., Principal. This Establishment offers every advantage to Boarders and Day Pupils. Dr. H. is at all times assisted by the best masters, and the junior pupils derive much benefit from Mrs. HARE's constant supervision. Day Pupils, 10 to 14 Guineas per Annum. Boarders, 40 to 55 per Annum. Prospectuses and Testimonials on application at 76, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF LONGFORD. In the matter of the Estate of The Rev. Spencer William Walsh, Clerk, D.D.; Eleanor Slator, Spinster, Harvey Thomas Tuckett, a minor, Elizabeth Helena Angelo, widow; Robert Gordon Cumming, Charles Francis Cumming, and John Hunt Cumming. Owners; Ex parte The said Rev. Spencer William Walshe and Eleanor Slator, Petitioners.

THE Hon. Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, Sell the Town and Lands of Tonyor, held under lease for ever, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1737, and the Town and Lands of Aughnaboy, also held under lease for ever, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1740, in the barony of Moydow, and county of Longfield, subject to the yearly rent of £36, together with the Dwellinghouse and Out-offices thereon erected, producing a nett profit rent of £166 8s. 10d., which is paid by a first-class respectable tenant. Dated this 26th day of July, 1860. JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner. THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, No. 9, Eustace-street, Dublin. For rentals and further particulars apply at the office of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; to JOSEPH KENTLAW, Stationer, 120, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; or THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, having carriage of the order for sale, 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS. The premises to be sold are situate on the road from Moydow, within four miles of Longford, which is the county town, and adjoins the Railway Terminus. The Royal Canal runs close to the lands; the lands are of excellent quality, and contain about 187a. 3r. 20p., English statute measure, and about 28 acres of Turbary, like measure. The lands are well planted with full-grown ash, beech, and other timber trees, which are numbered and valued at £500. There is a commodious modern-built House on the lands, which is in good repair. Besides suitable out-offices, there is also a good Kitchen and Fruit Garden on the lands. The right of the public to use the two public roads running through the said Lands of Tonyor, one from Ardagh to Moydow, Tonyor and Killaskee, and from Longford to Moydow, and through Tonyor Bog to Ballymahon, will be reserved in the conveyance to purchasers.

LANDED ESTATES COURT. SALE IN BELFAST ON 25TH OCTOBER. In the matter of the Estate of William M'Ferran, Owner and Petitioner. PURSUANT to directions of the Landed Estates Court, Mr. George Crawford Hyndman, Auctioneer, will, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of OCTOBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock Noon, at his AUCTION MART, Castle-place, Belfast, set up to Public Auction the following Lands:—

Lot 1—Lands in the Townland of Cogry, Kilbride, and Ballyvoy, in the Barony of Upper Antrim and County of Antrim, containing by recent survey 191a. 3r. 8p. statute measure, or thereabouts, held in fee-farm under the Marquis of Donegall. These lands are held by Mr. Alexander Williams, as tenant, for the residue of 41 years, from the 1st November, 1852, at the yearly rent of £288 12s 6d sterling, and will be sold, liable to head rents, amounting to £47 8s per annum, and liable to indemnify lots 2 and 3 therefrom; and also subject to four annuities of the late Irish currency, each payable during four lives, aged respectively 40, 45, 47, and 50 years. The rent-charge payable out of Kilbride is about £8 a year.

Lot 2—Lands in the Townland of Cogry, Kilbride, and Ballyvoy, containing 24a. 3r. 8p. statute measure, or thereabouts, on which are the extensive fire-proof Flax Spinning Mill of Cogry (having 6,000 Spindles), with valuable Buildings connected therewith, held in fee-farm under the Marquis of Donegall; to be sold, liable to a chief rent of 8s 10d a year, payable out of a portion of Kilbride. This Lot is in the tenure of William Moon, Esq., under a lease for the remainder of 61 years from the 1st May, 1845, at the yearly rent of £250. Very large sums of money have been expended on this Lot, and the rent is well secured as a chief rent. The profit rent on this Lot is £249 11s 2d per annum.

Lot 3—Parcel of Land in the townland of Kilbride, containing 1a. 1r. 1p., and in Cogry 1r. 19p., with the enginehouse called Cogry Engines, and a good dwellinghouse, both erected thereon by the owner. The buildings and machinery are nearly new, of the best construction and materials, and in excellent order, held in fee-farm under the Marquis of Donegall, and being portions of the lands comprised in two fee-farm grants, dated respectively 19th and 20th August, 1857, and will be sold indemnified by Lot 1 against head rent. This Lot was lately let on lease, at a rent of £25 a year, but is now in the owner's hands, and the engines are fully worked.

The foregoing several lands are situate within nine miles of Belfast, and lie in a ring fence; they are within a quarter of a mile of the Doagh Station, on the line of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway. The Ixlekelly River flows through the Lands, and affords an abundant supply of water for the working of all the machinery erected thereon.

CARRICKFERGUS LEASEHOLD LANDS. Lot 6 on Rental—The residue of Parks-land, containing 63a. 1r. 2p., statute measure, or thereabouts, in the tenancy of Robert Berry and Ezekiel Berry, under lease for the residue of 57 years, from 1st November, 1824, at the yearly rent of £76 11s 2d. This Lot is comprised in and held under lease for the remainder of 61 years from 1st May, 1838, and will be sold indemnified from head rent by Lot 4, already sold.

The biddings taken as above will be submitted to the Hon. Judge Hargreave, for his approval, at the Landed Estates Court, on Wednesday, the 2nd of November, 1860, without any further notice. Dated July 23, 1860. R. DENNY URLIN. For Rentals, Maps, and further information, apply to Messrs. DAVISON AND TORRENS, Solicitors for Owner and Petitioner, and having carriage of Sale, Belfast, and 65, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

FARM, COUNTY KILDARE. TO LET, from the 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, the FARM of HOCKLOW, near Kilcullen (and about two miles from the Curragh Camp), county Kildare, containing about 50 Acres Irish. Proposals to be addressed to JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., 28, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Auctions.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT THE ROTUNDO. MESSRS. BENTLEY beg to inform the Public and Families Furnishing that they will submit for Sale This Day, in the Concert-room (over the Pillar-room) Rotundo, the residue of the Furniture, &c., not disposed of at their Auction on yesterday, and which comprises prime feather beds, bolsters, pillows, counterpanes; Brussels and Kidderminster carpets; hearth-rugs; window curtains and blinds; oak and painted presses; office and kitchen tables; improved mangle, and a variety of similar articles. Sale to commence at Half-past Twelve o'clock. BENTLEY and SONS, Auctioneers, &c., 110, GRAFTON-STREET. Entrance Cavendish-row.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), SEPTEMBER 28. KILTIMON, COUNTY WICKLOW. Agricultural Sale of Stock, Farming Implements, an Outside Jaunting Car, Harness, Dairy Utensils, Hay, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel, Choice Fowl, Bees, Mahogany and Oak Household Furniture, a Grand square Pianoforte, &c.

PHILIP R. PATMAN respectfully announces that, having disposed of Kiltimon Lodge, he has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor, ROBERT GERRARD, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1860, on the Premises at Kiltimon Lodge, situate about 22 miles from the Newcastle Station, on the Dublin and Wicklow Line of Railway, the entire of the Stock, Farming Implements, Mahogany and Oak Household Furniture, &c., comprising chiefly—2 serviceable farm horses; 2 excellent milch cows, one in calf; 2 prime yearling bullocks, and 2 rearers. A neat outside jaunting car, with cushions and harness complete; a farm cart; 1 ditto dray; 2 sets of cart harness; 2 sets of plough harness; an iron plough, barrow, and grill; hay and turnip cutters; dairy utensils; garden tools; Cochin China, Hamburg, and white-faced Spanish fowl; a new wheelbarrow; melon frame; and 2 hives of bees in good condition; 1 large rick of about 30 tons of prime hay; three and a half acres of potatoes; one and a half acres of turnips and mangel; 20 stacks of barley; 20 stacks of oats; 1 stack of wheat; 2 beds of cabbage plants; 3 beds of carrots; 1 ditto of parsnips, and 2 of onions.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Will include a grand square pianoforte, by Allen and Sons, with patent metallic board; a massive Irish oak loo table; mahogany sideboard; mahogany dinner, card, and spider tables; rosewood trio and work tables, mahogany cabinet ditto; tea store; 12 strong mahogany-framed chairs, covered in leather and 6 in damask; music stool, arm chair, prie-dieu chair, Elizabethan and 2 maple chairs, mahogany-framed sofa, framed prints, red and white window curtains, handsome ormolu oil lamp, fancy ornaments, china dessert and morning and evening tea sets; glass and delf; four-post mahogany bedstead, polished birch Albert bedstead, jointed French bedsteads, prime feather beds, bolsters and pillows; a lady's mahogany wardrobe, with panel cedar shelves; a mahogany chest of drawers, mahogany commodes, painted presses, wardrobes, closets of drawers, toilet table, wash stands, towel airers, cane-seat chairs, dressing glasses, painted bath, hall matting and oil cloth, metal umbrella stand, thermometer, kitchen furniture, German clock, culinary utensils, manure, lumber, &c.

Sale to commence with the out-door effects at Eleven o'clock precisely, the Pianoforte at Two o'clock. Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay five per cent. auction fees. PHILIP R. PATMAN, Auctioneer, House and Land Agent and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

No. 2, PETER-PLACE, KINGSTOWN. SELECT SALE OF Modern Household Furniture, Prime Feather Beds, &c., &c. Mr. TALBOT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, On This FRIDAY, the 28th SEPT., 1860, on the Premises, No. 2, PETER-PLACE, KINGSTOWN, All the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Comprising Parlour and drawingroom chairs; handsome mahogany cabinet; lounger, dining, loo, and fancy work tables; Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, with rugs to match; steel bar and brass fenders; sets of fire irons; sets of window curtains; roller blinds; hall clock; Albert and elliptic-roof bedsteads; prime feather beds, bolsters and pillows; hair mattresses, blankets, counterpane quilts; mahogany and painted wardrobes; ditto dressing tables; wash stands; sets of ware; commodes, bidets, towel-rails, toilet glasses, boot-rack; bedroom carpets, chairs, fenders and fire-irons, window curtains; stair carpeting and brass rods; meat safe; oak wash tubs; deal tables and chairs; a lot of oilcloth; culinary utensils in variety; with numerous other lots. Sale at Twelve o'clock.—Terms, Cash. TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, Undertaker, House and Land Agent, Coal Merchant, &c., RESBOROUGH BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S GREEN. Mr. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers. Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, Britzkas, Mail Phaetons, Phaetons, Open and Close Cars, Dog Carts, Pony Carriages, &c. &c., &c.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £400,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Resborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq. DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons. STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City. PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-place. SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents. AGENTS FOR DUBLIN; DILLON OCONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin. WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq. Ballybrack Dalkey.

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N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

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ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED).
The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found, in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's, THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith, No. 111, GRAFTON STREET, Opposite the Provost's.
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They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
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The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality as the old Read Razors, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years.
J. TWEEDALL,
MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Cutlery repaired. *** No Second Price.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The English Funds gave way fractionally to-day, influenced by the withdrawal of gold for foreign exportation, and rumours of certain precautions taken by Austria in the Venetian waters which look rather warlike. Our Funds fell back to the same extent throughout, the business being still on a very limited scale.

Bank Stock again advanced one-half per cent., and the nominal quotations in the other Preference Securities were as follows:—Hibernians, £37 to £37¼; Nationals, £61½ to £62; and Royals, £26¾ to £27.

In Steam, Atlantics closed strongly, at yesterday's rates, and Dundalk (limited) gave way one-eighth per share. An advance of one-quarter was tendered for City of Dublin £100 Shares, sellers still holding out for £105.

The Mining market was again very active; Castleward United Mine (10s paid) changed hands at 1s discount; and the downward reaction continued in Connorrees, which closed heavily at 25s 6d. General Mines gave way one-sixteenth, and Mining Company of Ireland advanced to a similar extent, and continued in demand at the improved rate.

There were not any negociations in the Miscellaneous group.

Inactivity again reigned in the Railway market, the transactions being in Midlands, which advanced one quarter, and closed strongly, the Halves also being exchanged (at last rate); and in Waterford and Limericks, which gave way one-half per share, and closed rather heavily. Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Belfast and Northern Counties, £45¼ sellers; Cork and Bandon, £14½, buyers; Cork and Passage, £10¾, sellers; Dublin and Belfast, £42 to £42½; Dublin and Wicklows, £5 to £5 1s 3d; Dundalks, £12½ to £13; Great Southerns, £111, buyers; Newry and Rostrevors, 6¾ to 6½ Dublin and Droghedas were on sale.

In Preference Securities the dealings were in Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A), which advanced one-sixteenth; and Great Southern 4 per cents., which had been in strong demand for some days past, and now fully established an improvement of three-eighths per cent. Dublin and Wicklows, and Cork and Bandon Shares of both denominations were on sale.

The weekly traffic returns continue to present a favourable prospect; the decline before alluded to in the Midland and Kingstown lines being unimportant in extent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¼ ⅜
Ditto account, 12th October	92
New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut)	92½
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92¾
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	240½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6
Dundalk (Limited)	10⅞
MINES.	
General Mining Company (Limited)	4½
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland	13⅛
RAILWAYS	
Waterford and Limerick	23
Midland Great Western	54½
Do. Half Shares	27
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	98⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, class A	10⅛

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92¼ ½	92¼	92¼ ⅜	92¼	92¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	92⅜	92⅜	92⅛	92	92⅛ ⅜	92⅛ ⅜
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½	92½ 92	92½	92	92⅛	92
Ditto for Account	92		92⅛	92	92	92
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—September 27.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅛
Account	93½ ⅜
New Threes	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93¼
New Threes	93
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93½ ¼
New Threes	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93¼ ⅛
New Threes	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ ¼
Account	93⅛ ⅜
New Threes	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53¼ 4; Caledonians, 91⅞; Great Northern, 116; Great Western, 74¾ 4; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114⅛ ⅝; London and North Western, 101; Leeds Northern, 54⅝ ⅛; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48; Midland Stock, 128⅛ ½; South Eastern, 84¼ ⅜; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ 2; York and North Midland, 88; London and South Western, 92½; Great Western, 74 3⅛ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 120; Grand Trunks, 27½ ⅜; North British, 63½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 82; Turkish (old), —; Canadian stock, —. Consols have been dull and inactive all morning at 93½, alternately buyers and sellers, and are now steady at 93 3-16 5-16. Shares opened dull and prices declined a little, but are a shade firmer in tone. Very little business doing, all busy with the settlement. Dovers very flat. Western of Canada good 13½ ⅜. Trunks 13-16 15-16.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds opened this morning without variation, and have been quiet throughout the day. In the Discount market there was more demand, and at the Bank a fair business has been transacted, about £20,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day, it is supposed for Spain, whither remittances are still going forward in payment for wheat. There is at present no gold for sale in the market all that was offering having been taken yesterday for the India steamer. The silver from Mexico to arrive by the mail steamer due on Friday, is expected so exceed a million sterling; time will be required to dispose of this amount, but there are some large orders for China in the market. In Railway market the transactions for the settlement commencing to-day, have exercised a favourable influence. The floating supply of Stock remaining limited, but the principal cause of firmness is the increasing confidence of the public in Railway property and the consequent indisposition to sell.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The funds to-day were very quiet, but more firmness was shown; the closing quotations presented a recovery of one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. Of some influences in operations at the moment the principal rests perhaps with the return of broken weather. In the market for British Railway Stock, a fresh stimulus was given by the preparations for Friday's settlement. The applications at the Discount office at the Bank were to a fair extent, but the general market was very easy, best bills 3½ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6⅞ ⅛; Caledonians, 91½ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; Eastern Counties, 53¼ ⅜; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 116½; Great Northern A, 121 2; Great Western, 74½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 13 3-16 5-16; Grand Trunks Canada, 6 3-16ths; Great Southern and Western, 110 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115¼; London and North Western, 100¾ 1¼; London and South Western, 91½ 2½; Leeds Northern, 58¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾ 8¼; Midland Stock, 129½ 30; North British, 63 to ½; South Eastern and Dover, 84¾ ⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ 2; York and North Midland, 88½. Consols have been very inanimate all day, fluctuating between buyers and sellers at 93½. Shares closed dull, but improved. Leeds, Midland, and North Eastern in demand at improved rates. Dovers and Caledonians heavy; Eastern Counties heavy; Canadians steady at yesterday morning's quotations. French Rentes some 10 cents lower; Lombards 1 1-16 5-16.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—The Funds to-day were dull owing to the broken weather. The amount of specie which has reached Southampton to-day by the West Indian mail is £1,132,400. In the Share markets attention is still chiefly directed to the fortnightly settlement. British Railway Shares, in two or three instances, are rather lower.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse is unaltered. Rentes closed at 68·60, or about same as yesterday

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 27TH.—Supplies of stock to-day are moderate. Trade generally somewhat heavy at Monday's decline in quotations. Beef, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 4d to 5s 2d; veal, 4s to 5s; pork, 4s to 5s 2d per 8lbs., &c. Supply—Beasts, 1,100; foreign, 380; sheep, 7,800; foreign, 1,200; calves, 420; foreign, 250; pigs, 312.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 27.—Sales 8,000 bales or more. No change to to-day. Imports 957. previously 9,731 bales.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SEPTEMBER 27TH.—There was a numerous attendance at this day's market. Fair consumptive demand for all good dry qualities of wheat at an improvement of 1s to 2s per quarter on English, and 1s per quarter on foreign. Flour inquiry restricted, but held for 1s advance. Oats in good demand at late rates. Oatmeal sold slowly at a decline of 1s per load. Beans were rather dearer. Indian corn 1s advance.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 27.—Supply of all sorts of stock larger than on last Thursday. Prime beef in fair request at last week's quotation. Middling and inferior difficult to sell at lower prices. Number of sheep larger than last week; demand good, and prices well maintained. Lambs out of season. Top Scotch oxen, 70s per cwt; Irish, 64s; middling, 50s to 56s; inferior 45s to 48s; Mutton 6d to 7d per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 27.—Firsts, 108s; seconds 104s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 65s. 2,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 27.—White wheat, 27s 0d to 32s 0d; red wheat, 23s to 30s 6d; oats, 12s to 16s 0d; barley 14s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of foreign wheat this week continue to be good, of all other grain small. English wheat this morning was more in demand and commanded the extreme prices of Monday. The attendance of buyers was small. Factors generally insisted upon an advance of 1s per qr. for foreign wheat over the rates of Monday. Spring corn of all descriptions is fully as dear.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	780	100	10	—	—	890 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—brls
Foreign	12,710	1060	4,140	—	—	2,550 sks.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

At this day's corn market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and of buyers from the interior. Fine white wheat met a good consumptive demand, at 2d to 3d per 100lb advance on the week, but all other descriptions were in limited request, and without change in value. Flour was held for an advance of 6d to 1s per barrel, and 6d per sack, but the sale was quite in retail. Oats, with a slow sale, maintained their value, but oatmeal, both new and old, was easier to buy. In barley, beans, and peas there was no alteration in value or demand to make. Indian corn was inquired for, but being held for an advance of fully 1s per qr, the sales made were not extensive. Mixed and yellow American may be quoted 35s 6d to 36s; Galatz and Odessa, 36s to 36s 6d per 480lb; white American, 38s to 40s per qr.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 25.—There has been a fair demand for cotton to-day, and the sales reach 8,000 bales—one-half on speculation and for export. Prices steady.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts was larger than on this day week. Prime heifers in fair demand for home consumption at former quotations, but second rate and inferior cattle were a drug, and sold from 10s to 15s per head lower. There was a good supply of sheep. Prime wedders fully supported former prices, but second-rate and ewes were in dull demand at 2s per head reduction. The primest heifer and bullock beef fully 60s per cwt. sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 42s to 52s per cwt., do. The best wedder mutton, 7½d to 7¾d per lb in sink. Inferior and ewes, 6½d per lb, do veal 7d per lb do.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
America (Quebec) [D] .. Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q] .. Ten a.m. Sept. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.
Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Don Giovanni."
BELL'S LITERARY READINGS, ROTUNDO—At Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 23, NASSAU-STREET, Near corner of Dawson-street, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES, WALKING, DRESS, AND LOUNGE SUITS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287.
Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

WE are conversant with the latest and most approved methods of Cutting.
We are careful in our Measurements.
We pay particular attention to the directions of Gentlemen Ordering.
We give "honest value for ready money."
We keep a carefully selected Stock of Goods, and
We avoid the absurd system of newspaper puffing, so much in vogue, which invariably leads to disappointment and annoyance to those who are deceived by it.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
51, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers at 16s., Thoroughly Shrunk.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness, and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dreams by night and our thoughts by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by, a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—Ah, surely not!
Those who in youth our wants supply,
In age we never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO.,
formerly of Westmoreland-street; now of No. 4, D'Olier-street, near Carlisle-bridge.)

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

THE anecdote books of the past, and the early portion of the present century, teem with proofs of the wit and repartee of the Dublin gallery audience. True good-humour and genuine wit flourished in those days, and the intervals of the theatrical performance were made amusing in the extreme by extempore witticisms and rejoinders, which offended none, and kept instinctively within the bounds of decorum. But we have fallen upon evil days. The galleries of the theatre ring with coarse, and even indecent expressions, which a few mistake for wit. Scarcely anyone, whether male or female, remarkable for rank, profession, appearance, or even for benevolence, can take a seat in the theatre without becoming a mark for the most persevering personal annoyance. One occupant of the gallery happens to know by sight an individual in the boxes. The signal is given to two or three convivial comrades, some slang expressions are rung out, coupled with a name, and numbers shout, as one has shouted, and pride themselves upon the grossness and rudeness of their remarks. An operatic season of more than usual attraction has delighted the lovers of music in Dublin. Though the engagement has been successful, it would have been much more so had the occupants of the gallery confined themselves within the bounds of decency. Numbers abstained from visiting the theatre solely from a dread lest every feeling of propriety should be shocked by some half-tipsy "gentleman" in the gallery. A gentleman hesitates to expose the female members of his family to such an ordeal. The Dublin audience was thought to be most critical in its judgment upon musical performances. Genuine music appeals to the good feeling of every manly person; yet the moment the drop-scene falls, a torrent of low ribaldry and coarse buffoonery is poured out, as if just liberated from restraint, and the finest compositions, sung by the most finished *artistes*, are succeeded by disgusting expressions and clamorous uproar. It is due to the working classes of Dublin to state that they are not the delinquents; they offer a good example to those who are above them in station, but greatly beneath them in conduct. The working classes go to the theatre to enjoy the music, and suffer as much from the indecorum of others as the occupants of the boxes. The transgressors are persons who can well afford to pay for admission to other parts of the house, but who frequent the galleries for the facilities they offer for concealment. In the pit or undress boxes they dare not act as they do in the galleries. They would be recognised and shamed, if not punished. Hidden behind the ballustrade of a dark gallery, they act with comparative impunity, and assume to themselves the privilege of making every respectable person in the theatre exceedingly uncomfortable. It is manifest that to increase the price of admission will not check the abuse. The individuals who create the annoyance can well afford to pay for the pleasure of insulting with impunity. A correspondent has proposed that, during the intervals between the acts, a strong flood of light should be poured upon the gallery, so that every troublesome individual should at once be recognised by the police. We dare say this would mitigate the evil. Few are so hardened as to practise their indecency where recognition is certain. The theatre at Cork was the scene of similar acts for some time, until the officers of the garrison, who could not allow their wives to enter the theatre, dressed in plain clothes, took seats in the gallery, and soundly thrashed every individual who persisted, while pleasing himself, in disgusting the audience. A very few evenings' trial taught the "fast" young men of Cork better manners, and the warning has not lost its effect since.

While theatres are patronised in Dublin, it is the duty of the magistrates to see that those who pay heavily for admission are not systematically worried by those whose position in life ought to have taught them that commonest element of civilisation, good manners. The lessee of the Theatre Royal, a perfect gentleman himself, has done all that man could do to secure order. He endeavours to provide for the public the highest talent and the most attractive representations, often at a serious loss, owing to the conduct of others. He has implored, besought, and reasoned with the "gentlemen" of the gallery in vain. They will persist in worrying others and degrading themselves. Naturally he has hesitated to punish the disturbers as long as he could possibly avoid it. But the nuisance has become intolerable, and requires strong remedies. We call upon the magistrates and police to exert the powers the law gives them. The public, we know, will stand by Mr. Harris in any measures he may be advised to adopt. A few who know well how to behave themselves in other companies shall not be permitted to destroy the pleasure of those who go to listen to good music, not to be assailed by the low vulgarity of well-clad buffoons. We put it to the good-feeling of the occupants of the gallery to obviate our remarks, by themselves becoming the conservators of order.

THE reverse sustained by Garibaldi is stated to have been more serious than it at first appeared. The loss of 400 men, killed and wounded, and 300 taken prisoners, is a decided check, and argues rashness on the part of his Generals, or that the strength of the enemy has been underrated. Capua itself is a very strong military position. The river Volturno, the most rapid stream in Italy, and varying in breadth from 50 to 100 yards, takes a loop about the town, so as to form a line of defence for two sides of it. The Neapolitans have been for three weeks in uninterrupted possession of the river line. They had broken down all the bridges, and placed batteries at every point where the stream was fordable. The country behind Capua, as far as the Arsenal of Gaeta, is open to the garrison, and is intersected with a network of roads, prepared specially for military purposes. The King's army is supplied with powerful artillery and cavalry, precisely the two means of offence in which Garibaldi is deficient. We do not as yet know whether the reverse was sustained by General Turr moving down from the heights about Cajazo, or by the Garibaldians marching from Caserta. The *Times'* correspondent attributes the check to a brilliant charge of cavalry, the *Globe* to the well-served and powerful artillery of the King. The loss, however, was sustained without entailing the abandonment of any of the strong positions held by the Garibaldians. These men had just come up by a weary march from the extremity of Italy; they have had no rest, for Garibaldi, himself incapable of feeling fatigue, calculates on the same quality in his soldiers. He has, like other great generals, met a check, but only a check. The worst point is, that it may be likely to protract the contest by inspiriting the followers of the King. It is said that Garibaldi intends to proclaim a levy *en masse*, and then, having driven the King's army into the sea, to join the Sardinian army in the Roman territory, and proclaim Victor Emmanuel King of undivided Italy. That a spirit of mutiny exists among the foreign forces of the King is clear from many circumstances, and the execution of General Saloza proves that his own officers are temporising. The fall of Ancona will probably have a great effect upon the future plans of the King. That fortress has been well and vigorously defended—the more honour to its captors. Lamoriciere seems to have relied upon aid from Austria to the last, else he would scarcely have thrown himself into a *cul de sac*, from which otherwise he could have no means of escape.

The *Opinione Nationale*, the Government journal of Turin, gives us some intimation of the proceedings of our own Cabinet. Lord John Russell has addressed a "note" to Turin, impressing upon the Sardinian Cabinet the danger and impolicy of an attack upon Venice, and oracularly declaring, what nobody could doubt, that an attack upon Venice would furnish Austria with an excuse for recovering all the ground which she had lost. Of course, an attack upon Venice means war with Austria, and the loss of Lombardy should Austria be the victor. It is not so clear, however, that an attack on Venice is meditated. It is strange that Lord John Russell should become the mouthpiece of the French Government, and be enabled to state more of the Imperial intentions than the French Ministers themselves. If the *Opinione* be correct, Lord John asserts, that in the contingency of a contest with Austria, "Piedmont could "no longer reckon upon any assistance from France." We imagine Piedmont knows what she has to expect from France, and what price she has to pay for it, much better than our Foreign Secretary.

The *Monde*, late the *Univers*, the great organ of the Ultramontane party, for once tells truth. It asserts "that the Pope has good reason to complain "that the Roman Catholic Powers have not done "their duty by him." It is some consolation, whatever complications may arise, to know that both the assailants and lukewarm defenders of the Papacy are Romanist Powers, which ought to know the real character of the Papacy well.

The *Times* on the Papal Predicaments:—

The Pope, it is said, has sent an *ultimatum* to the Emperor of the French, and the *Constitutionnel* revives the question, "Will the Pope depart from Rome?" When the official journals of Paris open a discussion upon a subject of this kind we may depend upon it that they are leading up to some determination already taken. What that determination may be is not to be guessed from the tone in which a topic of this kind is first discussed. According to our experience of such matters, the first object is only to ventilate the question, and to familiarise men's minds with it, in order that the event itself may not come upon us with the shock of novelty. It may be that the Pope is not to be allowed to leave Rome, or it may be that he is to be gently constrained to leave Rome. All we know at present is, that it is convenient that the public opinion of Europe should be excited upon the question, "Is it expedient that the Pope should quit Rome?" Perhaps it may be desirable to feel the pulse of Catholic Europe upon that point. Perhaps the Emperor is really afraid of the Pope retiring to Ireland, putting himself at the head of the six hundred heroes of Spoleto, and avenging himself upon his false friends by the championship of M'Mahon of the Sword. Perhaps he is afraid of the power and prosperity which Spain would acquire if the political teaching of the Holy Father were to influence the Councils of that country; or of the vigour which would be infused into the institutions of Austria if the Pope himself were to work his own Concordat at Vienna. Or, taking the opposite view of his object, perhaps Napoleon the Dark has been reading the history of Philip the Fair, and would like to revive the gay Ecclesiastical Court that for seventy years held revel in Avignon, and to surround the Head of the Church with the silken pressure of a College of French Cardinals. Far from us be it to pretend to tell what the event may be which thus casts its shadow before it. All we will venture to say is that Napoleon III. has some design upon the Pope, and all we can guess is that Napoleon III. is about to compel Pius IX. to do something which Pius IX. does not desire to do, and perhaps does not at this moment dream of doing.

To fathom the intentions of one of these parties is not a very hopeful enterprise. The only promising effort is to discover the natural interests of the other party. The writer in the *Constitutionnel* denounces the influences which seek to control the will and conscience of the Pope in order to decide him to quit Rome. It is to be hoped that General Goyon is not one of those "influences;" and if he should happen to be opposed to those "influences," it is difficult to see how they can prevail. We cannot well understand how these "influences" are to arise, or what they can have to say for themselves. Where can the Pope be advised to go with the hope of bettering himself? Where else can he find a General Goyan, and an army of martyrs like the Zouaves who now garrison Rome—a soldiery so pious that the highest aspiration of every private, as his officers are constantly declaring, is to offer up his life in the defence of this old gentleman? Where else would the Pope be allowed to collect the scum of all countries, and to send them forth to do what they can in the shape of devastation and plunder? It is true that he is suffering some deprivations painful to a Pontifical mind. The power of paternal chastisement as exercised at Perugia is refused to him, and the pious Zouaves who offer their blood so freely in his defence refuse their swords to gratify his vengeance. But, after all, Pius IX. cannot but recollect that he has fallen upon evil times. He must remember that even a Pope may be brought to submit to something worse than indecorous disguises; and a mild meditation might induce him to congratulate himself that if he is not allowed the authority of Hilderband, he at least escapes the indignation endured by Boniface. What does Cardinal Antonelli propose to him as the profit to be derived from forsaking his religious Zouaves, and whither does he propose to lead him to his greater comfort? We presume he does not design to carry him to Spain, to the court of a constitutional and popular-chosen Sovereign; nor to ally him to the old legitimate Bourbon stock in the person of that very liberal-minded gentleman, Joan de Bourben; nor to carry him over to Ireland to receive a return hospitality for that recently bestowed upon Ireland's own heroes. What can Antonelli have to say for the advice which the *Constitutionnel* so improbably attributes to him? Spite, bitter spite, might perhaps give a little rest to such a proposition; but it is a sort of spite which bites off its nose to spite its face. Napoleon might, perhaps, be spited if the words *Abiit, evasit, erupit*—although that is very doubtful—were once again to be heard on the Capitoline. Rome, however, it may be considered, would certainly be much spited by such an event. It is an old trick of the Papacy thus to punish discontented Rome. Many hundreds of years ago poor Rome was just the same lodging and eatinghouse-keeping community which it now is; and the Popes were accustomed to retire from the clamours of their irreverent subjects to Perugia, or Viterbo, or Anagni, or some other town, which would receive them as a godsend. Then the house-rent would fall, and the victuals would cheapen, and the shopkeepers would lose their profits, and the city, which had no substantial trade or industry, and lived only upon the superstition of the world and the expenditure of the multitude who came to litigate, would starve. The citizens then always began by being penitent, and sometimes ended by being ferocious. There are instances of their threatening to go forth and destroy the city which harboured their Sovereign and Pontiff, and there are remonstrances still extant which recite the amount of the losses suffered by the absence of the angry Pope. How if this old precedent should be once again followed? Pio Nono would, perhaps, scarcely retire to Perugia, but he might go further off with the same result to Rome. He would carry a certain quantity of house-rent with him. There might be a reaction among the lodging-housekeepers and the publicans, and the *custodi* and the *ciceroni*, and even the cameo sellers and the bookbinders. Even Garibaldi must admit that there would be some thousands of people in Rome who would miss the Pope, and grow hungry and vociferous shortly after his departure—just as some thousands have missed the Court at Naples, and are now grown hungry, and vociferous, and reactionary.

We offer these arguments freely to Cardinel Antonelli, if the *Constitutionnel* should be well-informed as to his having use for them; but it is only fair to add that there is some distinction between the old precedents and the present case. When the old Popes went away they left nothing in their place but the Colonna and the Orsini to brawl in the streets. There was no counter attraction to call the world to spend their money. Now, however, Rome is wanted for a metropolis. A King and a Court are waiting to come in, a Parliament is prepared to occupy the room of a College of Cardinals, a nation is ready to succeed to the place of a mob of mendicant friars, liberty is certain to breathe life into the dying body of this city, and the energy which liberty inspires may probably be found able to fight a good fight with that advancing foe which threatens to force away or to destroy by ague and fever both priests and lodging-house keepers. In this view of the case, therefore, it would perhaps seem that the best course a right-minded Pope could adopt to spite Rome would be to stay there. It so happens that this discussion is of no special interest to us, and therefore we have a better right to a hearing when we sum up the arguments and balance them. Whether Pio Nono goes or whether he stays, or, as we might more properly say, whether the Emperor of the French intends Pio Nono to go or to stay, will cause no disturbance in any Englishman's repose; but, as France desires to have the question discussed, we offer in ordinary courtesy one word to the debate; and it will be, we hope, admitted that we have neglected no considerations bearing upon the matter, except those which are obviously inadmissible, because they depend upon the suppression of conflict, the stopping of bloodshed, or the establishment of peace and good-will throughout Christendom.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The intervals between important telegrams from Italy are well filled up in London by all kinds of *canards* and speculations. Gossipers are ever on the scent for fresh news, and, to supply the craving for information, furnish the "manufactured article," when "private correspondence," received by Italians here from their friends at the seat of war, is not forthcoming. It is, consequently, often difficult to distinguish the genuine from the adulterated. Amongst the many bits of gossip it was stated that the King of Naples had gone mad, but a little reflection convinced the curious that the *canard* had been derived from Masaniello, and that political events at Naples must always have a maddening tendency. It is said that Count Chambord has addressed words of consolation to the "Head of the Church," in which he hints how different would have been his conduct had fate decreed he should be on the throne of France, and places his home and his purse at the service of his Holiness. Whether these words of comfort, characteristic of the eldest Bourbon, will prove a stay to the crumbling power of the Papacy, I leave for your readers to discuss. The Italians here are not inclined to believe that Garibaldi has committed himself to hostility with Cavour. The King of Sardinia is represented by them as sharing the sentiments of the Dictator towards Cavour, but that he is a slave to his position, and must bide his time. The idea is, that the entire quarrel will blow over in presence of mightier interests, but that the view once broached will not be forgotten when the hour is rife for the patriot General to resent the misdeeds of the Minister. All admit there is great danger from the Mazzinian faction. Its leaders have managed to get about Garibaldi. Whether Mazzini be at Naples, or at Parma, at any rate Mario is attached to the staff, and Bertani, a notorious "Red," is one of the Chief Secretaries. Madame Mario (formerly Miss Jessie Merton White) has been following head-quarters from Palermo, under the pretext of organising hospital nurses, but, instead of devoting herself to the sick, she prefers being near the focus of agitation. Conspiracies got up by Mazzinian agents have been discovered, and the names of the obnoxious constitutionalists enrolled for assassination. The "Reds" try, by every means, to prevent the access of any others to Garibaldi. Some extraordinary documents, bearing the Dictator's signature, have appeared, but no one believes that Garibaldi ever saw them, and are confident that the unscrupulous are resorting to unfair means for the accomplishment of their ends. I have seen the originals of some of Garibaldi's decrees. They are all issued in the name of "Vittore Emmanuele Re d'Italia." It cannot be concealed that the cause of Depretti's resigning the pro-Dictatorship of Sicily was owing to the intrigues of the "Red"—intrigues, happily, in this respect subverted.

The Sardinian army's entry into the Papal States was, admittedly, hastened by Victor Emmanuel's Government, in consequence of the machinations of Mazzini and his co-conspirators. The Provisional Minister at London is a "Red" appointment. These straws upon the current are, however, of slight importance to influence the main struggle. But it cannot be denied that the unsatisfactory state of relations between Victor Emmanuel and the Dictator impede political movements. For some time back attempts have been made in London to raise a loan for the Island of Sicily. The need for money there arose from two causes—the expense of the recent operations of war, and the sudden abolition of an important branch of revenue, the mill tax, or tax on grinding flour. This tax had always been regarded by the Sicilians as one of the most hated consequences of the Bourbon rule; it was abolished in 1848, but established immediately on the King re-acquiring his despotic power. Its abolition has again been decreed by the Provisional Government at a cost of the revenue. It was hoped that a loan, to be raised half in Sicily and half in England, would provide for the difficulty, but enquiries have caused the idea to be given over for the present as far as this country is concerned. It is now well known that the departure of the Baren Brenier and the French Legation from Naples, was owing to his having failed in his intrigues for Prince Murat.

The second application of the income tax to Indian shares, does not gratify the moneyed people of London. Some are determined to try the question in the courts of law, as our Indian Minister will soon know. The suicidal step taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in directing the income tax to be raised quarterly, instead of half yearly, and this without any warning which would enable business men, or men of limited incomes, to meet the demand, seems likely to awaken such a storm of indignation as may prove fatal to his darling scheme of taxation. We hear of all kinds of joint-stock companies being started in London—from one to build an enormous West-end theatre, for the legitimate drama; to several for the establishment of steam bakeries, to relieve the men from night work. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, I am told, has promised a play, in five acts, for Mr. Phelps' theatre, Sadlers Wells. Should the statement prove correct, our literature is sure to be enriched by the author of the Lady of Lyons. The Russian Government are making rapid strides in allowing the lights of civilisation to dawn upon the benighted serfs. The spread of literature is encouraged. A Russian Radical work, published in London, called the "Kolokol," is regularly forwarded to various parts of the empire, and allowed free circulation. The Russian princes and princesses, at present in the South of England, are embracing every opportunity of making themselves acquainted with our discoveries and improvements; but, perhaps, the most signal proof of the view with which the Czar regards our institutions is his determination to send Russian youths of the Greek Church to Cambridge, under the charge of an Armenian bishop. It may seem strange, but the sects in the Greek Church are as numerous as in the Anglican; and a work to be published by Trubner will shortly appear from the pen of a learned Russian, which will afford information to the outer world concerning the various dissenting sects of the Greek Church. And, speaking of dissenters, I am reminded of a recent appointment in New Zealand. The Colonial-office having appreciated the value they have obtained by inducing David Livingstone to undertake the duties of a Consulship, while he continues his work of mercy and evangelisation, have determined to try the same course in New Zealand. Accordingly, the Rev. H. H. Thornton, who has laboured in that colony for the last twenty years as a missionary of the Wesleyan Society, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Thornton had proved himself of much service as a mediator between the savage tribes and our own Government, and was about to return to this country, when the Governor-General offered him the appointment at once, as a recognisation of past services, and as an inducement to remain while the storm of troubles lasted.

A return of the names of the matriculated and non-matriculated students who entered the Queen's Colleges in Ireland since 1849, showing the religious profession and department of arts to which he belonged, has been published this day. 582 matriculated students and 363 non-matriculated attended the Queen's College, Belfast, during this period. Of the matriculated, 120 were members of the Established Church; 330 were members of the General Assembly; 41 were non-subscribers; 41 Roman Catholics; and 14 Methodists. Of the non-matriculated, 80 were members of the Church of England; 182 of the General Assembly; 30 were non-subscribers; 30 Roman Catholics; and 11 Methodists. 536 matriculated and 140 non-matriculated students entered the Queen's College, Cork; but the abstract of the religious denominations is not made up nor is any total for Queen's College, Galway.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Antwerp, Sept. 24.

At half-past 7 o'clock this morning his Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Brabant, and his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, proceeded in his Majesty's barge on board the Victoria and Albert. They were received by her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice. The ladies and gentlemen of the suite were in attendance.

Shortly afterwards the Royal party entered the barge of the King and went on shore, landing at the quay, where a Guard of Honour was stationed, and thence were conveyed, together with the attendants upon their Majesties, in the carriages of the King of the Belgians, through Antwerp, to the railway station.

The King and the Belgian Royal Family accompanied the Queen and Prince to Vervieres.

At Aix la Chapelle, the Prince Regent of Prussia received her Majesty at the station. His Royal Highness, together with his brother, Prince Charles, accompanied her Majesty as far as Darew. Colonel Count Golz was left by his Royal Highness to attend upon her Majesty to Mayence.

Lord Howard de Walden, her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, travelled in her Majesty's suite from Antwerp to Vervieres, where Lord Bloomfield, her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, awaited her Majesty's arrival. Sir Alexander Malet was in attendance from Mayence to Frankfort to receive her Majesty's commands, and the British Consuls at the different towns upon the route paid their respects to her Majesty.

At Frankfort the Princess of Prussia, with their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, received her Majesty, and afterwards dined in private with her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice.

Prince George of Saxony called likewise in the evening to pay his respects to the Queen on behalf of his Majesty the King of Saxony.

The Queen and Prince received at Vervieres, by telegraph, the melancholy and unexpected intelligence of the death, at 7 o'clock this morning, at Gotha, of the Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, stepmother to the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness had for some time been in very precarious health, but there had been no reason to apprehend an additional or immediate cause for alarm.

The Queen and Prince proceed to Coburg to-morrow, and will live in strict retirement.

The Marquis of Waterford and family will return to Curraghmore, from Dunmore, early next week.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli is sojourning at Hughenden Manor, Buckinghamshire.

Sir Cornewall Lewis is the only Cabinet Minister now residing in London.

Major Ormsby Gore, lady, and suite, have arrived in Dublin, from Bray.

William Malcomson, Esq., chairman of the Atlantic Steamship Company, arrived in Kilkenny from Galway, on Monday evening, and attended a meeting of the directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway on Tuesday.

Edward Berwick, Esq., President of the Queen's College, Galway, is sojourning at Celbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ferguson, of Rathleigh, Killiney, are at present on a tour through Algiers and the French African possessions. They purpose returning *via* Valentia, Madrid, and Bordeaux.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, who arrived in Kingstown harbour on Wednesday, landed on the jetty yesterday morning, from his steam yacht, Jerome Napoleon, attended by two gentlemen of his suite, who accompanied him to town by one of the ordinary trains. The Prince was attired in an unostentatious manner. The similarity of the likeness between him and the portraits of his uncle is very striking, and seems to have increased since his visit to this country, in 1857. On his arrival at Westland-row Terminus, at half-past nine o'clock, he took a common hack covered car, in which he proceeded to the Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, where he was received by Dr. Kirkpatrick, who conducted him through the several departments of the institution. The questions which he put to the Doctor in the course of their peregrinations through the lecture-room, class-room, dormitories, kitchen, &c., showed the great interest which he takes in agricultural matters, and that he has become master of a number of details in connexion with the improved culture of the soil. He left the Model Farm at half-past 1 o'clock, expressing his deep gratification at what he had seen. He arrived at the Gresham Hotel at 2 o'clock, where he remained until he drove to the Westland-row Terminus, to be in time for the half-past four train, by which he proceeded to Kingstown. He walked about Kingstown until near dusk, the observed of all observers, when he returned to his yacht. His wife, the Princess Clothilde, is not, as was supposed, on board, and the movements of his Royal Highness are kept so profoundly secret that it is not known how long he intends to remain, or with certainty what places he may next visit. It was, however, rumoured that he will proceed to Ballinasloe this day, for what purpose it did not transpire.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

Gluck's opera, "Orfeo E Euridice," was presented last evening for the second time before a Dublin audience. It is a simple, unaffected work, calculated more to enlist our sympathies than our criticism. No doubt, it contains much that is artistic, much that proves the composer the artiste, yet it possesses that rare quality in music, of speaking more to the heart than to the mind. The cast, yesterday evening, was the same as on the first night of its presentation, and nothing was wanting, either in the music or general scenic arrangements, to render the entire eminently successful. Madame Garcia seems likely to add to the long list of her triumphs by her impersonation of the mourning "Orfeo." Her singing in the last act, which would redeem all defects—if the opera possessed any—was full of feeling, and as she "poured forth her soul in song" over the dead body of "Euridice" (Mdlle. Orvil), the pathos thrown into her delivery drew down the warmest applause. "L'Amore" was performed by Madame Gassier with exquisite finish and effect. At the close of the opera, Madame Garcia and her graceful pupil, Mdlle Orvil, were twice called before the curtain. The comic scene "Don Bucefalo," followed, and the performances closed with the last scene of "La Sonnambula."

The Church.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, has held an ordination at the Cathedral of St. Fin Bar, Cork, at which the following gentlemen were ordained Deacons:—George Bradshaw Grant, A B, T C D, for the curacy of Kilgariffe, diocese of Ross; and Archibald Henry Hamilton, A B, T C D, on letters dimissory from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

On Tuesday the Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, held his annual visitation of the curacy of the diocese of Limerick, in St. Michael's Church, Limerick, of which the Rev. P. Peacocke is rector, the ancient cathedral being undergoing important repairs and beneficial improvements. There was a large attendance of laity and clergy; among the latter were the Rev. Edward Hassard (Chancellor), Rev. Pryce Peacocke, Revds. Messrs. Archer, W. Willis, Bere, Coghlan, Jacob, Moore, Eimes, T. Willis, Keatinge, Hamilton, Hare, Joseph Gabbett, O'Grady, Westropp, M'Mahon, Maxwell, Cotter, Richardson, R. Gabbett, Weldon, Morgan, Ashe, Massy, Tyrrell, and Monsell.

Thanks.

From Trustees of Kilbride Church, Bray, for £36 6s 4½d towards the liquidation of the debt, being the amount collected in the church after a sermon by the Rev. M. F. Day; to Cheyne Brady, Esq., for £1, towards same, per Rev. J. C. Erck; to the Right Hon. P. C. Crampton, for £5, do. do.; to the Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, for £20 do., per Right Hon. P. C. Crampton.

From the Committee of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the United British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, for the following:—Collection after meeting held in Omagh, per Colonel Sinclair, £5 0s 3d; ditto in Londonderry, per ditto, £2 12s 9d; ditto in Strabane, per ditto, £2 15s 1d; Colonel and Mrs Hill, Oatlands, Castleknock, £3; Mrs James Caulfield, Athlone, per Captain Caulfield, £1; Mrs Newcomen, Crescent, Limerick, 5s; Captain Wood, 67th Regiment, Athlone, 10s; Captain Wethered, 14th Depot, Belfast, £1; F R Davies, Esq, Monkstown, £1; R Atkinson, Esq. £1; Rev A Hamilton, £1; G F Brooke, Esq, £1; S Bewley, Esq, £1; Miss Bewley, £1; W Walshe, Esq, 5s; Miss Walshe, 10s; Alexander Hall, Esq, 10s; Captain Bramfill, £1 1s.

From the Committee of the Orphan Refuge, 9, Upper Sackville-street, for £13 16s 1d, being amount of collection after sermon in Bray Church, preached by the Rev Thomas Tomlinson, on Sunday, the 23rd instant. Also, for £4 12s 4d, being amount of collection after sermon in Swords Church, preached by the Rev Thomas Jordan, on the same day, including £1 from Henry De Burgh, Esq, and £1 from Charles Cobbe, Esq.

Miss De Baviere, 20, Mount Pleasant-square, Dublin, to Charles Gaussen, Esq, for £2, and to E Batty, Esq, for £1, towards the sum required to claim the £20 promised for the work of evangelisation in Italy. Further contributions are earnestly solicited.

The Army.

Instructions have been sent from England for converting the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment into an Artillery Corps, to be designated the "Royal Malta Artillery Corps." An increase of pay has been sanctioned by the War-office. The officers will receive the same pay as officers of the line, and 2½d per diem will be added to the non-commissioned officers and men. The regiment is also to be increased by two companies—that is, from 600 to 800 strong.

Major Stoney, staff officer at Birr, has been ordered to relieve Colonel Ormsby in Dublin; and Major Smith, from Northampton District, is to relieve Major Stoney in Birr.

The Navy.

The following line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, and other steamvessels compose the steam reserve in the Medway at Chatham, under the command of Capt C F Schomberg:—

First Division.—The Meeanee, 80, 400-horse power; the Phaeton, 51, 400-horse power; the Challenger, 22, 400-horse power; the Charybdis, 21, 400-horse power; the Miranda, 15, 250-horse power; and the gunboats, Bullfrog, Carnation, Cochin, Griper, and Hasty, each of two guns, and 60-horse power.

Second Division.—The Hood, 91, 600-horse power; the Rodney, 91, 500-horse power; the Waterloo, 91, 500-horse power; the Goliath, 80, 400-horse power; the Irresistible, 80, 400-horse power; the Severn, 51, 500-horse power; the Galatea, 26, 800-horse power; the Orestes, 21, 400-horse power; the Orpheus, 21, 400-horse power; the Malacca, 17, 200-horse power; the Thunder (floating battery), 14, 150-horse power; the Trusty (floating battery), 14, 150-horse power; the Horatio, 12, 250-horse power; the Dragon, 6, 560-horse power; the Victor, 6, 350-horse power; the Griffon, 5, 80 horse power; the Plover, 5, 80-horse power; the Racehorse, 4, 200-horse power; the Cormorant, 4, 200-horse power; and the gunboats Herring, Julia, and Misletoe.

Third Division—The Atlas, 91, 800-horse power; the Anson, 91, 800-horse power; the Eurotas (mortar vessel), 12, 200-horse power; the Swallow, 9, 60-horse power; the Hermes, 6, 220-horse power; the Virago, 6, 300-horse power; the Wanderer, 41, 200-horse power; the Locust, 3, 100-horse power; and the gunboats Dwarf, Manly, Mastiff, Pelto, Spey, Sepoy, Surley, Thistle, Thrasher, Tickler, Linnet, and Pigeon.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four, a.m.

SIEGE OF ANCONA.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* says, the siege operations before Ancona are being actively carried on. The advanced guard of General Fanti's *corps d'armee* is at Braccimo, several miles from Rome.

GARIBALDI'S TACTICS.

Referring to the late affair between the King's troops and the Garibaldians, the *Globe* says the Royalist gunners distinguished themselves by the quickness and accuracy of their fire. The mistake of Garibaldi's Generals was in exposing young soldiers in masses to the cannon of the place. Although the object of the movement was attained, it must have shown to Garibaldi that his military work is incomplete.

GARIBALDI'S SUPPOSED PROJECT.

A Turin letter in the *Debats* says, that Garibaldi intends to raise the nation *en masse*; and with that revolutionary army, drive Francis II. out of the kingdom. He would then march forward towards the Piedmontese army, would conquer the country which it had not dared to touch, would unite with it, and the two armies would become one. Then Garibaldi would proclaim the annexation, and his army would be the advanced guard of King Victor Emmanuel, coming to take possession of the provinces of the Two Sicilies.

NOTE OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ON THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that the English Cabinet has addressed a note to Turin, representing very strongly the dangers and inconveniences of an attack against Venice. This note urges, it is said, that such an enterprise would furnish Austria with an excuse for recovering all the ground which has been lost in Italy, and Piedmont could no longer reckon upon any assistance from France. The *Opinione* does not know on what grounds the intentions of the French Government are thus prejudged. The *Monde*, the organ of the clerical party, says that the Pope has good reason to complain that the Roman Catholic Powers have not done their duty towards him, and that France, in particular, has not defended the patrimony of the church by force of arms.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

The *Globe* points out that the King of Naples still occupies a good military position. He has a large arsenal and two fortresses, one capable of standing a lengthened siege. Assuming that his army will fight, he has powerful means of resistance; his weak point being that he has only one war ship left.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The Marquis Pepoli, the Sardinian Governor, has established an official journal at Perugia, which contains a decree abolishing the Order of Jesuits throughout Umbria.

FRANCE.

The weather is very unfavourable. In many of the vine districts the grapes are rotting fast. Some few vineyards in the extreme South seem only to be favoured.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The Marquis de Moustier and the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, diplomatic representatives of France at Vienna and Berlin, who are now at Paris, on leave of absence, will not return to their posts until after the interview at Warsaw.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 27.—The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Prince Regent of Prussia will arrive at the same time in Warsaw, where they will stay three days.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 27.—The assassination of Prince Danielo, of Montenegro, having been committed on Austrian territory, the murderer has been brought before the criminal tribunal at Catarro. The judicial investigations are nearly concluded, and the public trial of the murderer will shortly commence.

PESTH, 26TH SEPTEMBER.—An ordinance of the Commander-in-Chief of the army defers the recommencement of the lectures at the University of Pesth for an indefinite period.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Euxine, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 11 a.m. yesterday. The mails were to leave for London at 2 p.m. The Ceylon, with the heavy portion of the mails, was to leave Malta on the 24th inst., at midnight, and may be expected at Southampton about the 3rd of October.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool for New York, arrived off the port this afternoon; took on board passengers, latest telegrams, &c., and proceeded on her voyage all well.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Cesarewitch—20 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (offered); 22 to 1 agst Conscript (taken); 25 to 1 agst Optimist; 25 to 1 agst Golden Pippin (taken); 25 to 1 agst Foodrowna (taken); 25 to 1 agst Comforter (taken); 25 to 1 agst Plumper (taken); 25 to 1 agst Bella (offered—30 to 1 taken); 30 to 1 agst Starke (taken); 30 to 1 agst Killigrew (taken); 30 to 1 agst Alderman (taken); 30 to 1 agst Rocket (taken); 33 to 1 agst Glendinning (taken); 40 to 1 agst Barrabas (taken); 40 to 1 agst Richmond (taken); 50 to 1 agst Moorcock.

Nothing done in the Cambridgeshire.

DERRY RACES—SEPT. 27.

SECOND DAY.

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH.]

First race—Stewards' Plate of 40 sovs. Four ran.		
Captain Vyse's Mario	1	
Captain Beresford's Little Girl	2	
Second race—Borough Stakes of 25 sovs. Three ran.		
Mr. Tove's Little Cob	1	
Mr. M'Kenna's Nancy	2	
Third race—Tradesman's Plate of 30 sovs. Heats.		
Mr. Kerr's Mrs. Spode	1	2
Mr. Barlow's Captain Franklin	2	1

Mrs. Spode was drawn after the second heat.

PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

The Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw, Revising Barristers, resumed the revision of the Parliamentary list of voters yesterday. No case of public interest arose during the day.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—The Revising Barristers will sit this day, and for the next two or three days, in the Court of Common Pleas, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, to hear objections in the list of voters for the city of Dublin. It is hoped that those Conservatives on whom notices of objection have been served will be able to attend, and thus preserve their right to the elective franchise.

THE CORPORATION.—A special meeting of the Municipal Council will be held in the City Hall, this day (Friday), at one o'clock, in order to consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to the report of Committee No. 3, of the Municipal Council of the 22nd day of September, 1860, and to investigate and decide upon all applications made for presentments for all things formally authorised to be done by the Sessions Grand Jury of the city of Dublin, in relation to fiscal matters, rates and cesses within the city of Dublin, and further to do all necessary acts upon or in relation to such applications, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Dublin Improvement Act, 1849." Also, to consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to the aftermentioned reports and notices of motion Reports—Committee No. 1.—For confirmation, 14th July, 1860—Monument to the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.—Councillor Durdin, chairman; do., 28th July, 1860—Tender to contract for certain supplies and works—Councillor Durdin, chairman. Committee No. 2.—For confirmation, 27th July, 1860—On reference of council as to fire escapes—Councillor Chambers, chairman. Committee No. 3.—For confirmation, 30th June, 1860—Lease and finance—Alderman Atkinson, chairman; do., 4th August, 1860—Lease and finance—Councillor Vereker, chairman. For first reading, 15th September, 1860. Council Chamber Committee.—For confirmation, 3rd August, 1860—Special Water Works Committee, 24th August, 1860—Alderman Lambert, chairman. Notices of Motion—Alderman John Reynolds, J.P.—That a special committee be appointed to inquire whether the present bye-laws for the regulation of the meetings of the Municipal Council provide sufficient powers to enable the Lord Mayor, as President of the Municipal Council, summarily to deal with members when persistent in disorderly proceedings during debate, and to recommend such amendments, if any, as may be requisite. Alderman Curran—That the minute of the Council of the 17th August last, made upon reading the notification of the appointment of a deputy, by J. C. Coffey, Esq., one of the borough assessors, be rescinded.

SAD ACCIDENT.—An accident of a deplorable nature took place near Ballycumber, King's County, a few days since. A woman named Bridget Daly, who is subject to occasional epileptic fits, was attacked by this dreadful malady, and in her agony she unconsciously worked her feet into the fire which was on the hearth. The feet and ankles were sadly burned, as they remained in the fire until the unfortunate woman became conscious of her situation. She is now under the care of Dr. Ridley, in the county infirmary.

THE REV. J. B. SMYTH, OF BELFAST.—We have much pleasure in being enabled to inform the numerous admirers of this eminent and deservedly popular minister that they will have another opportunity afforded them of hearing him during his present brief sojourn in Dublin. As our advertising columns announce, he is to preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lower Abbey-street, on next Sunday evening, when a large attendance is confidently anticipated.

SUDDEN DEATH—PARSONSTOWN, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—A fine young man, named John Pritzley, aged 35, a private soldier in the 40th Regiment, stationed at Parsonstown, had been allowed, being a married man, to occupy lodgings outside, but contiguous to the barracks. Late on Wednesday afternoon it appears he went to walk, as was his custom, in the small garden at the rere of his house. Being absent some time, his wife called to him from the back door, but not receiving any answer, after repeated calls, she proceeded to the garden, and in a few minutes she was heard screaming violently; one of the inmates of the house, an elderly woman, went out after her, and to her horror and consternation, found her fellow lodger, whom she described as seeing, only a few seconds before, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, lying on his side, quite dead. On the requisition of Constable White, in charge of the Crinkle constabulary station, the coroner was promptly in attendance, who immediately empanelled a jury, and the body was removed to the military hospital. The inquest was then proceeded with. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. Baker of Parsonstown, and by Wynne Peyton Fraser, Esq., staff assistant-surgeon to the depot, who, having stated to the jury that in their opinion the death of the unfortunate man was the result of the rupture of a blood vessel. A verdict was returned in conformity with the evidence—it was further elicited that the deceased had not been recently subjected to drill or any severe duty, having been for some considerable time attached to the staff of the hospital.—*From our Correspondent.*

THE PRINCE ALBERT.—This most successful steamer, Captain James Walker, commander, made her last trip from New York to Galway in 9 days, 18 hours, 35 minutes. The passage from St. John's to Galway was 5 days, 18 hours, 10 minutes. Captain Walker, formerly of the Philadelphia line, has a right to be proud of the last event. It is unexampled in the annals of quick sailing, considering that the ship was obliged to touch at St. John's.—*Galway Vindicator.*

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.—The Government Inspector has arrived in town for the purpose of inspecting the Cork and Youghal line, between Dunkettle and Tivoli, which has been just completed, and will be open for traffic, it is expected, by the latter end of the week. The cause of this part of the line not having been opened earlier, as had been previously announced, was the delay in the manufacture of the iron portion of the draw-bridge at Dunkettle, the contract for which had been given to a Dublin house.—*Cork Examiner.*

ESCAPES FROM THE CORK LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The public have very just grounds of complaint regarding the repeated escapes of lunatics from an asylum built at enormous expense and maintained by heavy rates. In its management there are a great many things to be remedied, but, surely, it might be expected that the lunatics would be prevented from assailing the sane outside. The other evening a female inmate got outside the walls, and attacked with stones a number of little children playing near, some of whom were the merest infants. The accidental arrival of a gentleman and his servant prevented the consequences from being what we fear to think they might have been. Is there any reason to hope for a cessation of the negligence which allows such occurrences to take place?—*Cork Examiner.*

SUICIDE OF A CONSUL IN LIVERPOOL.—A painful sensation was created in the neighbourhood of Huskisson-street, Tuesday morning, consequent on the death, by his own hand, of a gentleman named Weickhmann. The deceased resided at the house of Mr. Taylor, Upper Huskisson-street, where he had been staying about a fortnight. He had latterly been in a delicate state of health, and suffering from a complaint of the bowels, for which he was attended by Dr. Grimsdale. Nothing was observed in the deceased's conduct to indicate that his mind was in any way affected. Tuesday morning, shortly before 9 o'clock, the servant took some warm water up to deceased's bedroom, and he then appeared as usual. She came down stairs, and in about 10 minutes the family were alarmed by hearing the report of a pistol. Mr. Taylor proceeded at once to the deceased's bedroom, and on entering was horrified at the sight which presented itself. The deceased was lying on the floor quiet dead, and near him a pistol, with which it was evident he had terminated his existence. Part of his skull was shot away, and the fragments, besides portions of the brain, lay scattered about the room. The ball appeared to have passed through the right side of the head, near the temple, and afterwards in an oblique direction upward towards the ceiling of the room, where it was subsequently found. Immediately after the occurrence Dr. Paterson was called, but his services were of no avail. Two other medical gentlemen, Dr. Grimsdale and Dr. Fletcher, also came to render assistance in case of need. From an address card found in deceased's bedroom, it would appear that he holds an official position—that of Consul to his Prussian Majesty at Marseilles.

THE EMPRESS IN PARIS.—The first care of the Empress, on her arrival, was to visit her mother, the Countess de Montijo, to weep with her over their late irreparable loss, and bring her to St. Cloud. Her Majesty expressed a wish that the body of the Duchess d'Alba should be temporarily deposited in the Church of Rueil, in order that she should be as near as possible to her sister, until the day when the coffin shall be conveyed to Spain. Accordingly, on Sunday morning the Count de Galve and the Marquis de La Grange went, by order of the Emperor, to demand the coffin from the cure of the Madeleine, and it was conveyed in a court carriage to Rueil, where it was placed in one of the chapels near the tombs of the Empress Josephine and Queen Hortense.—*Galignani.*

DISAGREEABLE MISTAKE.—During the hearing at the Mansion-house, London, on Wednesday, of a case in which a young man, named George Smith, was charged with attempting to steal a lady's gold watch, a mistake was made which very nearly involved an innocent man in the guilt of the offence. A woman had seen prisoner snatch at the watch, and a man named Pritchard employed as an upholsterer's had stopped him. During the inquiry, Pritchard stated that the prisoner, as he was being taken into custody, appeared to have an accomplice, and that he thought he had seen him in court that morning. Sir R. Carden said if he could be identified he would have him charged along with the prisoner. Pritchard went among the crowd behind the bar, and after the lapse of a few moments pointed to a respectably-dressed young man as the prisoner's companion. The young man was requested by Sir R. Carden to stand forward, and he did so. The police-officer in charge of Smith expressed his belief that the person who had just been selected from the crowd, though he had now a different hat, appeared to be in the prisoner's company when he took him into custody. The young man in the most earnest manner expressed his entire innocence of all knowledge of the prisoner; and, in reply to questions put by Sir R. Cadan, he stated with perfect frankness his name, and said he came from Scotland, where his father was a manufacturer. He asked the complainant at what hour the attempt to rob her took place. She replied about five in the afternoon. He then said that he had been at the Kensington Museum from half-past three until after six o'clock, in the company of a friend, and that he went direct to the Strand Theatre, where he spent the remainder of the evening. He added that, by the merest accident, he was passing the Mansion-house at twelve o'clock, and seeing the people going into court, he entered also, just to hear what was going on. Eventually the gentleman with whom he said he was lodging, and who had been sent for, attended and confirmed the statement that he was lodging with him, and that while he had been in London he had worn no other hat than the one he now had. Sir R. Carden said he was glad the young gentleman had had an opportunity of completely exonerating himself. The prisoner was sent to the House of Correction for three months.

THE IRISH TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

Correspondence.

MANOR COURTS OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have seen, in your paper of yesterday, a letter signed "One of the Registrars," complaining that they have not received compensation for the loss of their offices.

I beg to state that, under the Manor Courts Abolition Act, all registrars are not so entitled, but merely those legally entitled to charge fees under the acts thereby repealed. Upon searching these acts, the only one I can find which gives fees to registrars is the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 59; and it is confined to Manor Courts having a jurisdiction to the amount of £30 and upwards. Perhaps the case of your correspondent does not come within the act. I was seneschal of several manors, but as my jurisdiction was only £20 my registrars did not receive any fees, nor have they got any compensation.

I wish it were otherwise.—I am, your obedient servant,
26th September, 1860. One of the Seneschals.
I enclose my card.

Sporting.

CASHEL RACES—26th September.

SECOND DAY.

The following race was contended for after our reporter left the course to catch the train.—
Sweepstakes of one sov each, £25 added. Mile and a half heats.

Mr Scott's Buckstone, 10st (J Wynne) ...	2	1	1
Mr Eager's Fie, 8st 2lb ...		1	fell
Captain M'Creight's Weatherwise, 8st 2lb ...			fell
Mr Mansergh's Wonderful Beauty, 7st ...	3	2	2

Betting—6 to 4 agst Buckstone; 2 to 1 agst Fie; 3 to 1 agst Wonderful Beauty.
Won easy.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

Acceptances for the Cæsarewitch Stakes, a free handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 200 added by the Jockey Club, for three yr-olds and upwards; the winner of a handicap after the publication of the weights to carry 7lb, and of any other handicap 3lb extra; the extra weights to be accumulative up to 10lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 30 sovs to the judge. Cæsarewitch Course. One hundred and fifty-four subs. The highest weight accepting being 8st 10lb, it has been raised to 8st 12lb, and the others in proportion.

Lifeboat, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb; Comforter, 4 yrs, 8st 6lb; Lovett, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb; Rocket, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb; Newcastle, 4 yrs, 8st 1lb; Cape Flyaway, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb; Gallus, 4 yrs, 8st; Starke, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb; El Hakim, 3 yrs, 7st 11lb; Yorkshire Grey, aged, 7st 10lb; Ben Webster, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb; Lady Trespass, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb; Claire, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb; Moorcock, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb; Stapleton, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb; The Alderman, 5 yrs, 7st 4lb; Ancient Britain, 5 yrs, 7st 2lb; Sir William, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; Viatka, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; The Brewer, aged, 7st 2lb; Bevis, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb; Rising Sun, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb; The Prophet (inc 3lb extra), 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; Killigrew, 5 yrs, 6st 12lb; Mutineer, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb; Dulcibella, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb; Ingestre, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb; Weatherbound, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Courier, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb; Gridiron, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Wanderer, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb; Nerio, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Richmond, 3 yrs, 6st 6lbs; Chance Shot, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb; Plumper, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb; Golden Pippen, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb; Optimist, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Dreadnought, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb; Sermo, 3 yrs, 6st, 2lb; Feodorowna, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb; Heiress, 4 yrs, 6st; Miss Digby, 4 yrs, 6st; Signet, 6 yrs, 5st 12lb; Jeddah, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb; Furious, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb; Conscript, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb; Sandy M'Pherson, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb; Sheffield, 4 yrs, 5st 11lb; Barabbas, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb; Precise, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb; Glendinning, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb; Danae, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb; Little Dick, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb; Mavourneen, 4 yrs, 5st 9lb. Acceptances declared on the 25th instant.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

Acceptances for the Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and only 5 if declared, with 100 added from the Town Race Fund; the winner of a handicap value 300 sovs after the publication of the weights to carry 7lb; of any other handicap, 3lb extra; these extra weights to be accumulative up to 10lb, and the winner of the Cæsarewitch to carry 7lb over and above any other extra weight to which he may be liable; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 30 sovs to the judge. Cambridgeshire Course. One hundred and eighty-four subs, 91 of whom paid 5 sovs each.

Amsterdam, 5 yrs, 9st; Comforter, 4 yrs, 9st; The Promised Land, 4 yrs, 9st; Lifeboat, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb; The Rover, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb; M. Phillippe, 6 yrs, 8st 8lb; Umpire, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb; Crater, 3 yrs, 8st 4lb; Rocket, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb; Cantine (inc. 7lb extra), 4 yrs, 8st 1lb; Mdlle de Chantilly, 6 yrs, 8st; Summerside, 4 yrs, 8st; Gamester, 4 yrs, 8st; Starke, 5 yrs, 7st 13lb; Tunstall Maid, 5 yrs, 7st 13lb; Ben Webster, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb; King of Diamonds, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; The Rap, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; Lady Trespass (inc. 3lb extra), 3 yrs, 7st 10lb; Cramond, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Claire, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb; Ancient Briton, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb; Killigrew, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb; Stapleton, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb; Thunderbolt, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Sparrow Hawk, 3 yrs, 7st 4lb; Moorcock, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb; Moorhen (inc. 3lb ex.), 3 yrs, 7st 3lb; Viatka, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; Winton, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb; Nuncio, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb; Prelude, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb; Benbow, 4 yrs, 7st 1lb; Rising Sun, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb; Ripon, 3 yrs, 7st; Gridiron, 3 yrs, 7st; Stampedo, 3 yrs, 7st; Sir William, 3 yrs, 6st 13lb; Ticket of Leave, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb; General Hess, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; Flitch, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb; The Brewer, aged, 6st 12lb; Kate Tulloch, 6 yrs, 6st 12lb; South Australian, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb; C by Andover, out of General Williams' dam, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Mutineer, 4 yrs, 6st 10lb; Dulcibella, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Gibraltar, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Weatherbound, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Wanderer, 5 yrs, 6st 9lb; Souvenir, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb; Maid of the Mist, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb; Wildgrave, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb; Sherborne, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Fravola, 3 yrs, 6st 9lb; Seclusion, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb; Uncle Ned, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb; Richmond, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb; Consolation, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Miss Digby, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Contadina, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Optimist, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Maggiore, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Angelo, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Narcissus, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Chance Shot, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Dartmouth, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Golden Pippin, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb; Tommy Noble, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb; Desdemona, 5 yrs, 6st 5lb; Sheffield, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb; Brassey, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb; Sutton, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb; Australian Maid, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb; Never Despair, 4 yrs, 6st 2lb; Czvriana, 3 yrs, 6st 1lb; Feodorowna, 3 yrs, 6st; The Pedlar, 3 yrs, 6st; Heiress, 4 yrs, 6st; Jeddah, 3 yrs, 6st; Dreadnought, 3 yrs, 6st; Parmesan, 3 yrs, 6st; Sermo, 3 yrs, 6st; Signet, 6 yrs, 5st 13lb; F by Longbow, out of Venus, 3 yrs, 5st 13lb; Baron Munchausen, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb; Conscript, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb; Furious, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb; Jim, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb; Precise, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb; Little Dick, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb; Skelton, by Orlando, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb; Glendinning, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb; Belladonna, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb; C by Barbatus, out of Flutter, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb; Roesia, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb.

Acceptances declared on the 25th inst.

Coursing.

Southern Coursing Club.—On next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, the sport will again begin at Killady-hill, when the members of the Southern Coursing Club will hold their first meet. In no former year were hares at all so numerous as now, and three additional brakes, or hare-parks, have been formed. Two stakes will be run for, one for young and the other for old dogs. According to the national rules under which the club is now managed, a committee of management consisting of seven members was appointed by ballot at a general meeting held at the Imperial Hotel. The new committee are determined to follow the example of their predecessors in not allowing gentlemen mounted to accompany their meetings, which last year was attended with the best results.

Monasterevan Coursing Club.—In consequence of the lateness of the harvest and the clashing of the Lurgan meeting with their original fixture, the committee of the above club have postponed their first meets from the 24th and 25th of October, to the 5th and 6th of November, when the Veteran Stakes, and Puppy Stakes, will be run off. R. Westropp, Esq., has been appointed as judge, and P. Sheridan, slipper. Entries for the Puppies to be made with the hon. secretary on the 24th of October; the Veterans on the 3rd November, on which day both stakes will be drawn for at Monasterevan.

Cricket.

TIVOLI v. SANDYCOVE.

This match came off on Saturday, the 22nd instant, on the ground of the former. At half-past two the wickets were pitched, and the Sandycove, having won the toss, sent their opponents to the wickets. The Tivoli were rather unfortunate in the first innings, scoring only fifteen. The other club followed, and laid down their bat for nineteen. The second innings of the Tivoli was more fortunate. The round arm bowling of T. Beatty was greatly to be praised, five wickets falling to his share. The good wicket keeping and bowling of R. Beatty, and also the sharp fielding at point of A. Rothwell, proved destructive to their opponents, catching out six men. The round arm bowling of A. Wiley, and the backstopping of R. Mayne, are commendable. The fielding on both sides was excellent. There was, it must be said, a great encouragement to good play, there being an assembly of the fair sex. The match was ended by the Tivoli winning the game by thirteen runs. Subjoined is the score:—

TIVOLI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R Beatty, c Hallows, b Kirkwood ...	0	T Magrath, b Kirkwood ...	0
T Beatty, b A Wiley ...	0	R Beatty, c Kirkwood ...	2
T Pinchin, c Burrowes, b A Wiley ...	3	T Beatty, b Kirkwood ...	0
A Rothwell, b Kirkwood ...	0	A Rothwell, b Kirkwood ...	9
H Bertin, Esq, b Kirkwood ...	3	T Pinchin, c Hallows, b Wiley ...	7
H Rothwell, not out ...	3	H Bertin, Esq., b Wiley ...	0
T Magrath, s out, Kirkwood ...	1	H Rothwell, not out	2
J Pigott, c Hallows, b Kirkwood	2	J Pigott, b Kirkwood ...	2
R Pigott, c Kirkwood ...	0	R Pigott, b Kirkwood ...	3
W Kempston, b A Wiley ...	2	W Kempston, b Kirkwood ...	3
Wides, 2 ...	2	w, 5; b, 4 ...	9
Total ...	15	Total ...	32

SANDYCOVE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J Kirkwood, b T Beatty ...	2	J Kirkwood, c and b R Beatty ...	5
A Wiley, c A Rothwell, b R Beatty ...	0	A Wiley, b T Beatty	0
A Wiley, b T Beatty ...	0	T Wiley, c A Rothwell, b T Beatty	0
K Hallows, c A Rothwell, b T Beatty ...	2	K Hallows, c A Rothwell, b T Beatty	4
E Woolsworth, c A Rothwell, b T Beatty ...	1	C Woolsworth, b A Rothwell ...	0
H M'Carthy, s out R Beatty ...	0	— M'Carthy, b R Beatty ...	0
R Mayne, not out ...	2	R Mayne, b T Beatty	2
L Burrowes, b R Beatty ...	2	L Burrowes, b T Beatty ...	1
T Ellis, c A Rothwell, b T Beatty	0	J Ellis, not out ...	1
G Corry, c A Rothwell, b R Beatty ...	3	G Corry, b T Beatty	0
B, 5; w, 2 ...	7	b, 1; n b, 1 ...	2
Total ...	19	Total ...	15

Earthquake at Sea.—The schooner Progress, Capt. Warre, belonging to Messrs. Shilston and Son, from Rio Grande, with bone ash, which arrived at Plymouth on the 20th instant, reports that on the 5th of August, at half-past 1 p.m., in lat. 1·11 north, long. 28·40 west, St. Paul's Rocks (supposed to be volcanic) being 43 miles west, the effects of an earthquake were experienced. It appeared as if the vessel were launching or grating over a bank of stones. The plates on the cabin table shook, and all hands ran aft, panic struck, declaring that the ship was on the rocks, which was impossible, for there was a heavy swell running, which would have soon made a complete wreck of her. On looking over the side, the master observed that the water was in no way discoloured. The movement continued about three minutes. Wind south south-east, ship's head bearing due north.

BRAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of this association was held in the infant school, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. At half-past five o'clock, the members and their friends, to the number of about 150, sat down to tea, which was served out by a number of the young men, who acted as stewards, under the superintendence of the Rev. James Patterson, vice-president of the association. The large room, which was well lighted and tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, was filled with the respectable Protestant inhabitants of Bray and its vicinity. It is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of a series of similar meetings in Bray, at which Protestants of all denominations may mingle in a social way, and show their Roman Catholic neighbours that, however they may differ in minor matters, as believers in the Lord Jesus they are all one.

After tea, the Rev. J. Patterson proposed, and Mr. Edward Reade seconded—That the Rev. Edward Whateley, the esteemed rector of the parish, and patron of the association, take the chair.

On the platform were—The Revds. Dr. Fleury, M. F. Day, Mervyn Archdall, John Erck, James Patterson, St. George French, John Shore, John Hall, of Mary's Abbey; the Rev. Hugh Hanna, of Belfast; George Harrison, Esq., Oaklawn; and Mr. Edward A. Lester.

In the body of the meeting were the Revds. — Hutchinson, Thomas Preston Ball, and John E. Vize; J. H. Reid, Esq; J. R. Millington, Esq; — Archdall, Esq.; H. Croasdaile, Esq.

The proceedings were commenced by singing the hymn—"Come let us join our cheerful songs." Prayer having been offered up by the Chairman, he then made a few brief observations, commending the association and its objects to the favourable consideration of the meeting, and concluded by calling upon the secretary, Mr. George M'Mullen, to read the report, with an abstract of the accounts.

A resolution, "That the report be adopted, printed, and circulated," was proposed by the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Fleury, who bore strong testimony to the utility of these associations.

Dr. Fleury said this was the right kind of volunteering, and showed forcibly the contrast between these institutions and the so-called Catholic Young Men's Associations, patronised by Dr. Cullen. The effects produced by the latter were to make the members of them disloyal to the Government, and to send them out as volunteers to Italy, to support the temporal authority of the Pope, forgetting the probability that they might meet Garibaldi there. During the delivery of his address, the reverend gentleman was warmly and repeatedly applauded.

The Rev. Maurice F. Day then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Our Bible." This was followed by singing the hymn, "How precious is the Book divine;" after which the Rev. Hugh Hanna spoke upon "Our Faith;" followed by an address from the Rev. John Hall, on the very interesting topic of "Our Firesides." It would be impossible to do justice to these admirable addresses, except by a *verbatim* report; but those who know anything of the character and abilities of the speakers will at once believe that full justice was done to each subject. The address of the Rev. John Hall was, perhaps, the most interesting to those who were present.

The resolution appointing the officers and committee for the present year having been moved by the Rev. John Erck, and seconded by the Rev. John Shore, the chair was vacated by Mr. Whately, and taken by George Harrison, Esq.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. Edward Whately, for his kindness in taking the chair, and for his conduct therein, was proposed by Mr. Edward A. Lester, and seconded by Mr. James Lane, and passed by acclamation.

A brief reply from Mr. Whately was followed by singing the doxology, and the benediction being pronounced, the meeting separated soon after ten o'clock, highly pleased with the enjoyment of the evening.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY, 1860.

In presenting the first annual report of our association to its subscribers, friends, and the public in general, your committee believe that it will be sufficient to lay before you a simple and concise relation of the origin, objects, present condition, and future prospects of our society, with a brief review of our progress during the year that we have been in existence.

In reference to the origin of this association, the committee have only to state that it was commenced by a few Christian young men, who met together weekly in the lending library, under the guidance of the Rev. Thomas Moore, for the study of God's Word, and the mutual edification and building themselves up in our most holy faith.

These young men believed that if their proceedings were better organised, and had more publicity given them, a great many more might be induced to join them. Accordingly, in August, 1859, several meetings were held, at which rules were drawn up and agreed to, and officers appointed—the Rev. E. Whately kindly consenting to be the patron and thus, by the blessing of God, the Bray Young Men's Christian Association was established.

Your committee think it hardly necessary to detail the objects for which the association was formed, as similar institutions are now by no means rare, and consequently their objects and modes of operation are, no doubt, familiar to all who take any interest in such matters.

However, as some of our friends may not be fully informed on this subject, your committee beg to state that the primary object of this association was, and is, that the members shall meet together on one evening, at least, in each week, for the study of God's Word; secondly, the establishment of a library and reading-room for the use of the members; thirdly, the production of essays by the members, and the delivery of public lectures by able and approved lecturers.

Your committee are happy to report that the Bible-class—which meets in the lending library, at the boys' school, on every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock—is progressing most favourably; and the members who attend it regularly say they have received great benefit from it. The meetings are begun and ended by singing and prayer, and are generally presided over by one or other of the clerical members of the association. The average attendance for the year has been about fifteen.

Of course, a difference of opinion will exist, and, consequently, discussions will sometimes arise, among the members, principally upon non-essential matters; but upon the great and saving truths of the Gospel, all are cordially united; and, as a general rule, these meetings are now conducted with the greatest harmony and good feeling.

With regard to the second object of the association—namely, the establishment of a library and reading-room, your committee beg to inform you that in the first particular they have been most successful.

A deputation of young men having waited upon some of the neighbouring gentry, and some of the members having contributed what they could afford, a sum of thirty pounds was collected, including the following donations:—The Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, £5; the Hon. Judge Crampton, £3; Miss Synge Hutchinson, £5; William C. Domvile, Esq., £5 10s., per Dr. Whistler; the Rev. J. Patterson, £1; George Harrison, Esq., £1; J. H. Reid, Esq., £1; Mr. Edward Lester, £1; Mr. James Lane, £1; Wilfred Haughton, Esq., £1.

The library is now in working order, and open to members every Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and, since its opening, a few weeks since, the librarian has issued a large number of works, a fact which shows that our association is composed of reading young men. The total number of volumes in the library is about 175, of these 116 have been purchased at a cost of £23 3s 9d. The remainder, together with a number of pamphlets and periodicals, have been kindly presented to the Association by the following:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Ladies Boyle, Miss Synge Hutchinson, George Harrison, Esq.; Dr. Haughton, Mr. E. Lester, and Mr. John Bell.

Your committee think it but just to avail themselves of this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to those who have so kindly assisted them by donations of money and books.

Your committee have not as yet been able, for want of funds, to get up a reading-room in connexion with the library, but they trust that the liberality of the Christian people of Bray and its vicinity will enable them to carry out that object before the winter sets in. Such an institution is much needed in our town, and might be the means of adding to the numbers on our roll, and also of inducing some other young people to turn their attention to the culture and improvement of their minds, instead of spending their evenings in frivolous, or, perhaps, vicious amusements, or in the revelry of the tap-room. Any assistance given for this purpose, whether in money, books, or periodicals, shall be gladly received, and thankfully acknowledged by the secretary.

With regard to the delivery of public lectures, your committee think that our friends and the public will be perfectly competent to form an opinion for themselves as to whether we have successfully carried out that part of our programme. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing the able and interesting lectures which have been delivered from time to time in connection with our association will, perhaps, not think us unworthy, in this respect, of past favours and future encouragement.

The expense of this department is defrayed from the fund created by the members' subscriptions, and the collections made at some of the lectures.

Several very useful and interesting essays on different subjects have been read by some of the young men, and have been productive of good effects, by evoking a spirit of inquiry and emulation among the members.

Your committee are bound to acknowledge with thankfulness their many obligations to our president, the Rev. Thos. Moore, for his kind co-operation and assistance in procuring suitable lecturers; and also to the Rev. J. Patterson, our vice-president, for the general interest he has taken in the welfare of this association.

Your committee hope, by God's blessing, with the assistance of our patron, president, and vice-presidents, to be able to provide during the winter such lectures as will not merely amuse and interest, but also profit and instruct, those who may come to hear them.

Your committee, having been enabled thus far to speak of what is cheering and encouraging in our history, regret exceedingly that they must now refer to an incident of rather an unpleasant character, and which for some time retarded the satisfactory working of the association. Your committee allude to the withdrawal of eighteen young men from the association, most of whom might have been valuable members. These young men, in their anxiety to disclaim the charge of proselytism, urged by some parties against us, would have made such changes in the second and fifth rules as would, in the opinion of your committee, have deprived the association of any right whatever to the title of Christian.

Your committee believe that our members, as individuals, would rejoice in being the means of bringing our Roman Catholic neighbours to a knowledge of the truth; but such a result, though very desirable, is not the object of this association as a body.

Your committee consider that the best thanks of this association are due to the Rev. Edward Whately, for his great kindness in permitting us to have lectures in his schoolroom, and to hold our meetings in the lending library; besides devoting so much of his time to fill the chair at these meetings. Your committee are fully convinced that but for his warm sympathy and steady support, during a time of much trial and difficulty, the Bray Young Men's Christian Association would not now be in existence.

Your committee have also to thank the Rev. J. W. Hackett for the occasional use of the infant school for the delivery of public lectures.

In conclusion, your committee return hearty thanks to Almighty God, "from whom cometh every good and perfect gift," for having raised up so many friends for our association, and having so greatly blessed our efforts during the past year; and we earnestly hope and trust that He will continue to bless our association to the spiritual and intellectual improvement of its members, and to the glory of His holy name.

Edward Whately, Chairman.
George M'Mullen, Secretary.

CARLOW YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening, the first of a series of fortnightly lectures, during the winter season, was delivered in the reading-room of the above association, by the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, from Bagenalstown.

The Rev. Robert Wright, Rector of Urglin, was moved to the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer. The Rev. J. Carr then read an opening address, after which the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell commenced his lecture—which was both eloquent and instructive—on the subject of "Reading, Writing, and Speaking," which he treated in a masterly manner, and imparted much valuable information to his hearers.

At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer by the Rev. John Stuart Hickey, seconded by Mr. George Langran, and passed with applause.—(*From a Correspondent.*)

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

There was a meeting held on behalf of the Church Education Society for Ireland, in Clonaslee, on Tuesday last, the 25th inst. The interest evinced respecting the cause of Scriptural education in this parish was evident both from the fact of the large and spacious school-room of the parish being crowded to excess, as well as from the numbers of gentry and of the farming class who came from the four surrounding parishes to be present at the meeting.

At the appointed hour, the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. Maxwell H. Coote, opened the proceedings by giving out the hymn:—

How precious is the Book Divine;

after which he offered up prayer, and introduced to the meeting

The Rev. Arthur D. Macnamara (deputation secretary), who, in a clear and able manner, gave a concise account of the question from its commencement, and indisputably proved that secular instruction, if not based upon and leavened by religious teaching, is not only useless, but injurious—the tendency being to make infidels. He also showed how the National System of Education, in its rules and working, went towards disrespecting and slighting the Word of God, bringing it down from the high and holy position it occupies, and putting it on an equality with an ordinary school book. He concluded a stirring and eloquent address by an appeal to their consciences and feelings to support the cause of Scriptural Education in Ireland.

The Rev. Walter Turpin, Tullamore, was then introduced to the meeting, and spoke for a short time on the inconsistency of the English Government professing the constitution of the country to be built on the Bible as a foundation, and yet endowing a system whose entire object was to keep that Word out of reach of the people of the country. He also showed the fallacy in the Chief Secretary for Ireland's statement, viz., "That the result of thirty years' working of the National System was not to disturb or undermine the religious convictions of the people of Ireland, but to leave every man his religious belief, and give proper instruction to all." He showed that such a principle would pre-suppose the inutility at the first of a revelation from God, as a good secular education could then be had.

The meeting was concluded by singing and prayer by the incumbent. It is a cheering fact to see this great subject taken up and receiving support from even small country parishes. It omens well for the principle and the society.—*From a Correspondent.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, 27th September.—An accident of a very painful character occurred on the evening of Tuesday last, at Bettystown, to a lad named John Carroll, second son of Mr. Carroll, the proprietor of the Neptune Hotel. There are several versions of the occurrence afloat: the following, I believe, are the facts of the case:—Young Carroll was riding on a spirited horse, in a square adjacent to the Neptune, when the reins having been used with some force, the horse became restive, reared up, and threw off the rider, who came underneath. A man, who had been close to the spot, ran up immediately, but when the unfortunate lad was brought from under the horse, it was found that the arm and leg which came under were frightfully fractured—the bones of the latter actually protruding through the boot. He was taken home at once, but it was some time ere a surgeon could be procured from Drogheda. On his arrival, every means were resorted to in order to alleviate the pain and set the bones, but I am informed, from the nature of the wounds, this could not be done immediately. After the leg being dressed, it was found the lad was in too weak a condition to bear any further operations, so it was some time in the night before the arm could be touched. After this being effected he felt much easier, and was something better yesterday evening; but, even under the most skilful treatment, a considerable time must elapse before the lad will be able to get up.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, in Richmond Hospital, on the body of an old man named Michael Plunkett, a tailor, residing in 18, Greek-street, who dropped dead the day previous, while standing at the counter of Mr. Holdright, grocer, 67, North King-street. Verdict—Died from disease of the heart.

Dr. White also held an inquest in the same hospital on the body of a young man named Richard Toland, whose death was caused by injuries he had received on Tuesday, while attending a threshing machine on the premises of a farmer at a place called Cortlough, in the county of Dublin.

The jury found a verdict of "Accidental Death."

A third inquest was held at the house, 78, Middle Abbey-street, by Dr. White, on the body of Mr. John Ryan, who died from injuries he had received on Sunday evening last. It appeared that the deceased was going to his establishment in Princess-street, when a portion of the iron railing which was laid against the Prince of Wales Hotel, at present undergoing repairs, fell on him, producing a comminuted fracture of the leg and thigh. He was removed to Stephens' Hospital, where he died on Wednesday last.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Sept. 25.—All foreigners coming to France for the purpose of taking part in the approaching Rifle Matches, in the Bois de Vincennes, will be allowed to bring with them their rifles or other firearms, and one kilogramme (2lbs) of powder free of duty, on the condition that they declare them at the Custom-house on entering France, and re-export them within the space of two months. On leaving they will have to produce a certificate from the committee of the Rifle Matches, stating that they have taken part in these matches. Those who do not comply with these rules will be liable to a penalty, or, at all events, a good deal of trouble. A letter from Vienna says, that the young Queen of Naples is shortly expected at Trieste from Gaeta, whence her Majesty is to proceed to Vienna, and afterwards to Possenhofen in Bavaria, where her parents reside. Her Majesty is expected to arrive at that place on the 4th of next month, the anniversary of her birthday, when she will enter on her 19th year. Kossuth has arrived in Paris from Italy and Switzerland. While in Algeria the Emperor conferred the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour on the Bey of Tunis, who, in return, conferred the decoration of the Order of Michan in diamonds on his Majesty.

According to the *Messager* of Nice, the Empress Dowager of Russia is to pass next winter there. One of the prettiest villas near the sea has been engaged for her Majesty. The Boulogne journals mention that the police there have just arrested a man named Templeman, *alias* Herbert, *alias* Smith, who, from information they have received, they believe to belong to the gang of thieves who committed the robbery at Notre Dame. Strikes for increase of wages are illegal in France; but, notwithstanding this, the wheelwrights, ropemakers, and carpenters in the neighbourhood of Le Mans have all struck within the last three months, and as they refused to begin work again, the authorities were obliged to interfere. Accordingly, nine of the ringleaders were arrested and condemned to imprisonments, varying from one to two months. This summary mode of exercising justice will, it is thought, soon restore order amongst them. In the park at Compiegne there are some fields of potatoes which were planted four years ago, and have never been touched since; they are now about eighteen inches deep in the ground, very large and healthy, and have escaped all symptom of disease. The experiment was tried to see if planting potatoes very deep in the ground would have the effect of preserving them; and it would appear it has succeeded perfectly.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, on Tuesday evening, remarks:—

Some sensation has been created here by an article in the *Constitutionnel*, which is understood to have been communicated by the Government. It is signed by Monsieur Boniface, not the Papal authority of that name, or the worthy individual first introduced to public notice by one Mr. Farquhar, but a man of recognised incapacity, and even surpassing in dulness M. Grandguillot, whose place he usurps. This article is to the effect that France cannot interfere to save the Papacy, but that if the Pope leaves Rome in despite of the advice of France, the French troops will continue to keep his berth warm for him. The following is an extract:—

"For what motive, therefore, should the Pope leave Rome? Would it be because France had not repulsed by force the aggression of Piedmont? France has blamed the conduct of that Power; she has withdrawn her representative from Turin, and has loudly disavowed an act which she regards as a violation of the law of nations. Could she do more? Should France, as the Legitimist journals demand, have thrown an army of 100,000 men into Italy, in order to protect the whole of the Pontifical territory? That would have been to have taken in the affairs of the Italian peninsula precisely the same situation which she disputed to Austria. By such intervention we should become the rulers of Italy. Italian feeling would have rejected us, and European feeling would have suspected us. We should have falsified all our policy and renounced the character which suits us, and which gives us the confidence, the esteem, and the gratitude of the people whom we have freed—the part of moderator and arbitrator. Nothing is therefore more inconsistent than to ask France to declare war against Piedmont. France has increased her corps of observation at Rome; she will there combat revolution if it should dare to approach, for it is her right, as a Catholic Power, to do so; but by extending her intervention beyond that point, she would depart from this character, and assume a situation which would render her suspected to Europe and odious to Italy. Why, besides, ask from France what Austria herself has not thought it her duty to do? Does Austria interfere in the States of the Church? Certainly not; she confines herself to a diplomatic protest, and in the blame which she throws on Piedmont she was preceded by France. We therefore hope that the Pope will resist the counsels which have been given to him, and it must be said, out of hatred to French influence."

A letter from Vienna says:—

"The Pope's Nuncio has been charged to ascertain the views of the Austrian Government with regard to the resolutions which recent events may cause his Holiness to adopt; and it is stated that Count de Rechberg has advised two things—first, that the Pope shall remain at Rome whatever may happen, especially as the presence of French troops is a sufficient guarantee for his security; secondly, that he shall for the present adjourn the promulgation of a major excommunication."

THE PIEDMONTESE GOVERNMENT.

Garibaldi's proclamation at Palermo is severely commented on by the *Opinione* of Turin, as follows:—

"In his letter to Brusco, Garibaldi declares that he will enter into no compromise with men who have lowered the national dignity and sold an Italian province. But the men thus treated by General Garibaldi are very differently judged by the nation. They made a great sacrifice to France in order to obtain immense advantages. Garibaldi not only stigmatises Cavour and Farini, but also the majority of the elective Chamber and the nation. Hence, also, Gen. Malenchini, who brought Garibaldi 1,300 men, and who is now told by his commander that he will enter into no compromise with him. Count Cavour has aided Garibaldi in his enterprise, and without such aid, and without the name of Victor Emmanuel, he could not have succeeded. When he issued his proclamation of the 10th to the Palermitans, it was believed that he had not yet learned the bold step taken by our Government in occupying the Marches and Umbria. But since his proclamation of the 17th no further illusion is possible. In his proclamation of the 10th, he calls the partisans of annexation *miserable cowards*; in that of the 17th, *men of corruption*. And who are these? Such men as Depretis, the Ministers Errante, Interdonato, and their colleagues; Cordova, the Princes of Butera, Torrearsa—in short, the most enlightened men of Sicily. He must take Rome, he says. But if the French are not disposed to leave it, will General Garibaldi assail them? In a military point of view the question is solved. France does not fear Garibaldi. But in a political point of view the question is of vital interest, for Garibaldi does not perceive that those who wish to see Rome attacked are those very men who aspire to revolutionise France and the rest of Europe. Now, we ask any Italian of common sense whether the Cabinet can accept a programme which would involve it in a war with France? It may forget Garibaldi's accusations, but it cannot abandon its programme, the only one adopted by the nation. There cannot exist two political programmes in the name of Victor Emmanuel. Europe asks whether there ever was seen such a strange policy, in which a general, commanding in the name of Italy and Victor Emmanuel, is preparing to declare war to France, the ally of Italy and Victor Emmanuel! This dualism must cease. If an agreement is impossible, if Garibaldi persists in his ideas, then we do not hesitate to affirm that there can be no other political programme but that of Count Cavour. The Cabinet must defend it and put it in practice, because it is responsible both to the King and the nation for the fate of Italy."

NAPOLEON I. AND PIUS VII.

L'Amide la Religion announces the discovery, in an old hair-bottomed arm-chair used by Pope Pius VII. when a prisoner at Fontainebleau, of the two following documents, which possess more than ordinary interest under existing circumstances. The first is a letter addressed to the Pope by the Emperor Napoleon I., and is dated "Fontainebleau, January 25, 1813." The second is a letter written to the Pope when in confinement at Savona, by Count Bigot, announcing to his Holiness that, in consequence of an English plan to land on the coast and carry off his Holiness, the Emperor Napoleon had determined to remove him to Fontainebleau. The letter from Napoleon is in the following terms:—

"Very Holy Father,—Your Holiness having appeared to me to fear, at the moment of signing the articles putting an end to the divisions which afflict the Church, that they might bear the interpretation of an implied renunciation of your pretension to the Roman States, I feel pleasure in assuring you that, never having intended to demand of you a renunciation of the temporal Sovereignty of those States, your Holiness need not fear that it may be believed that you renounce your rights or pretensions, either directly or indirectly, by signing the above-mentioned articles. It is with the Pope in his quality of chief of the Church in spiritual affairs that I have treated. In conclusion, Very Holy Father, I pray God that He may preserve you for many years to the government of our mother, the Holy Church.—"Your devoted son, "Napoleon."

"Fontainebleau, Jan. 25, 1813.

The following is the letter of Count Bigot de Preameneu, Minister of Public Worship under Napoleon I.:—

"Paris, May 27, 1812.

"Very Holy Father—The well known plan of the English to make a descent in the neighbourhood of Savona to carry you off compels the French Government to bring your Holiness to the capital. Orders have, consequently, been given that your Holiness may first come to Fontainebleau, where you will occupy the lodgings you formerly inhabited, and where you will see the bishops and those of the cardinals who are in France. Your Holiness is not to remain at Fontainebleau longer than is required to fit up the apartments in the Archbishop's Palace in Paris, which you will then inhabit.

"I am, with profound respect, very Holy Father, your Holiness' very humble and very obedient servant,
"Bigot de Preameneu."

CONTINGENCY OF THE POPE'S ABANDONING ROME.

The following is a translation of the article in the *Constitutionnel* of which a telegraphic summary has already appeared in our columns:—

"The Catholic world is anxiously expecting the resolutions which recent events may inspire in the Sovereign Pontiff. It is no longer possible to call in question the influences which tend to induce the Pope to leave Rome. Will those influences succeed? A very proximate result will answer the question.

"We admit the full gravity of the events which are actually taking place in the States of the Church, and we understand the emotion they have caused at the Vatican. But because a brutal aggression has been committed against the Papal territory, is that a reason why the Pope should quit his capital, which is the metropolis of Catholicism? As long as Rome remains to the Papacy it will not be dethroned. Is not Rome the real seat of the temporal and spiritual power of the Church? Is she not the glorious inheritance of St. Peter? Doubtless the provinces which surround it are a precious addition to that imperishable gift, like the right of which it is the human monument.

"But those provinces may be restricted or increased according to circumstances, without the patrimony of the successors of St. Peter being touched, or the principle of its sovereignty. There are in the world 200,000,000 of Catholics, who will say to themselves, 'The Holy Father is at Rome; he can bless the whole world from the summit of the Quirinal; therefore, he is Sovereign.'

"And, therefore, let it be well observed, in the condition in which the Pope is now placed, his sovereignty is all the more sure, because it is guaranteed by the honour of France. There is at Rome a body of troops, whose commander and men are ready to die to protect the safety and the authority of the Holy Father. It is the most powerful Catholic nation of the world which mounts guard at the gates of the Vatican, and which renders invincible, like itself, the seat of the political independence of the Head of the Church, placed under the protection of its sword.

"Why, then, should the Pope leave Rome? Is it because France did not oppose the aggression of Piedmont by force of arms? France blamed the conduct of that Power; she recalled her ambassador from Turin; she publicly disavowed an act which she considered a violation of the law of nations. Could she do more? Ought we, as some Legitimist journals declare, to have thrown 100,000 men into Italy to defend the Papal territory? It would have been tantamount to assuming a position in Italy which we denied to Austria. By such an intervention we should have become the dominator of Italy. The feeling of Italy would have rejected us, the feeling of Europe would have suspected us. We should thereby have altered our whole policy and lost the esteem and respect of the people we have liberated, our part of moderator and liberator.

"Nothing, therefore, can be so out of place as to ask France to declare war on Piedmont. France has increased her body of troops at Rome; she will combat revolution if it dares to approach that city; it is her right as a Catholic Power; by extending her interference beyond that she would become a suspicion to Europe and hateful to Italy.

"Why, moreover, ask from France what Austria herself did not think fit to do? Does Austria intervene in the States of the Church? No; she confines herself to a diplomatic protest, and in the blame she throws on Piedmont she has been anticipated by France.

"We, therefore, still hope that the Pope will not resort to the advice given him, it must be said, in hatred to French influence. Should he, however, give in, it would be, in our opinion, a great misfortune for the church; but such a step would not alter our duty, and France would always be ready to show its respect and devotion to the Head of the Church. She would always be ready to repair faults the responsibility of which does not rest with her."

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO UPPER CANADA.

(FROM THE TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, Sept. 13.—I have been in a great many royal progresses, visits, and tours, and know from sad experience how much is expected from illustrious personages on these occasions, but I must own that I never heard or dreamt of any during which the pace of incidents and celebrations has been so frightfully fast as in this Canadian visit. On Monday, the 10th, the Prince left here and flew up by the Northern railroad train to Collingwood, on Lake Huron, visiting *en route* Newmarket, Bradford, and Barrie, and receiving and replying to addresses at each place, and being cheered, arched, and be-welcomed at all. Yesterday, amid the pouring rain, there was a regatta at 11 o'clock, at which his Royal Highness was present, at half-past 11 there was a visit to Trinity College, at 12 there was an inauguration of a park, at half-past 12 an inspection of Volunteers, at 1 a visit to the Toronto University, at 2 a reception of Kingston and Belleville deputations, an inauguration of horticultural society's grounds at 3, a visit of inspection to Knox's College, and normal school at 4, and a grand ball in the evening at 9, at which, of course, he danced every dance till 4 this morning, and is now, I presume, getting ready to start again for London, Brompton, and Guelph at 11, where much the same fate in the way of celebration awaits him at the first-named ambitious little city, to say nothing of the two others he must call at on his way.

The adventures of Rasselas, as a warning to Royal travellers, will be nothing compared to the experience of the Prince of Wales, and, when it is recollected that he has yet to go round through the States by way of Chicago to Portland, that balls, levees, addresses, deputations, arches, illuminations, and processions will lie in wait for him at every town, and spring up spontaneously at every station, the question which occurs to every one is, how is he to do it all? Why isn't there a proxy Prince of Wales to go ahead with the courier, collect the addresses in hampers, and take the rough edge off city festivities, ere his Highness himself arrives? Grand landing, or state balls, might be recovered for the real Dauphin of Great Britain, but for this perpetual opening of parks and halls, which have been opened and in use for years, these long journeys there and back again, these excursions to see places where nothing is to be seen, might all, with a great saving of time and inconvenience, be turned over to a Royal deputy.

There is no medium in the scenery here. Where cleared the land is as level and monotonous as a vast prairie, and where the clearings cease the eternal mass of pine forests begin. The late, or rather I should say the present and always continuous rains have hastened the advance of autumn. Already the evenings are very chill, and a light frost rests on the ground at night, leaving a trace in glowing colours on the forest, which deepens day by day. The full rich green of Canadian woodland now changes hourly, the maple has donned its brightest scarlet, and the swamp ash seems wreathed with gold. Every leaf and shrub is changing, a mass of the richest colours spreads out on all the hills, and the trees seem to revel in glorious tints before the tremendous frost of the Canadian winter hides them in ice and snow for a long six months. What in England is called autumn is here called the "fall," and the terms are characteristic. There is no "fall" in England, only a long decay of summer, when the sun shines with a cold sickly gleam, and the withered leaves, all brown and shrivelled, rustle down day by day, as the winter winds rise. It is, in fact, rather a period of the year which we call autumn, because it is only not winter by courtesy. When the nights are long, damp, and foggy, the mornings crisp with a misty frost, and the sun only comes at long intervals to apologize for the general absence of daylight. In North America there is nothing of all this. The summer here never tries to struggle through long wintry days, perishing leaf by leaf. Like the swan, that only sings before she dies, the woods and fields are most glorious when most near decay, and ripen into such masses of scarlet and gold, such pinks and soft rich browns, streaked here and there, amid the deep green lofty pines that the forests become pictures of unutterable beauty, and you feel as you gaze upon the scene that Providence has in its goodness, and as if in compensation, made the gradual approach of a tremendous winter more lovely than even the most glowing spring. For two or three short weeks the woods and mountains remain thus in piles of gorgeous colour like sunset clouds. During this, the "Indian summer," as 'tis called, the air is mild, calm and still, with a solemnity of quiet as if Nature knew the impending change, and the very woods listened to every leaf for the coming of their great foe. At last it comes, in one keen, angry night of freezing cold, stopping great rivers and fierce rapids as though it struck them dead, and covering the hills and valleys with that ghastly shroud of snow under which all North America lies torpid for half the year. Then comes "the fall." In four-and-twenty hours after the leaves of thousands of miles of forest are on the ground in patches of reds and yellows, which the snow makes haste to cover in massive drifts, as if it rejoiced in its long-disputed victory, and tyrannised over the woods it had at last subdued. The "fall" has not yet come here, but it is fast approaching, and one could see at a glance, by the aspect of the woods which lay between this and Lake Huron, that the first assaults of winter were visible in the rich glowing colours of the trees and leaves.

The 11th was a day set apart for an inordinate number of grand outdoor festivities. It rained—of course it rained, and nothing but bedraggled and bemired processions, all dank and dripping, were to be seen about the streets all day. The first festive effort was a regatta, at which, as usual, without the slightest preconcerted signal, a crowd of little yachts stood out into Lake Ontario and disappeared in the rain, and this interesting ceremony over the crowd left them to their own devices, and all roofed in by umbrellas went splashing and squattering through the mud to another grand celebration—the inspection of the Volunteers. On this latter event, however, I must really drop the veil. An "inspection" is not an exhilarating ceremony, and when to its natural drawbacks must be added the facts that the "troops" on the ground were short of a strong regimental company, that the spectators under their *parapluies* looked as muddy and damp as a group of fungi; that the ground was little better than a dilapidated watercourse, and everyone was in a hurry to get home and change their clothes, I think I have told enough. Waving handkerchiefs to the Prince that have occasionally to be wrung dry has not a cheering effect, and the aspect of crowds of country people, come in for a great holiday, standing up to their ankles in slush, cheerless, dripping, and weary, has, on the whole, rather a depressing influence than otherwise. So with the opening of the park (which it would have been an act of humanity to shut on such a day). The rain was heavy and incessant, driving in eccentric rushes under umbrellas, and bouncing off the ground with such violence that it seemed to be coming up as well as down. Here his Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of a statue to the Queen, the ceremony connected with which was of the usual meagre character. The stone having been duly lowered and plumbed, an address was read, and a magnificent silver trowel, with which the Prince tapped the mortar, was duly presented to him, and the "Queen's Park" declared to be formally opened.

After this the deputation from Kingstown and Belleville were received at Government-house. The deputation comprised some 300 of the leading gentlemen from both towns, who were duly introduced to his Royal Highness and presented their addresses, to which the Prince replied in brief terms of thanks, and regretted that any circumstances should have arisen to prevent his visiting the towns. The deputation at an end, and a hurried lunch over, the Prince had to start again to visit the University, which, like all the other public buildings in this city, is a spacious and handsome structure, and one which would do honour to either of the Universities in England. Here he was received by the heads of the University and the various professors, and conducted through the fine building, signing his name in the students' book, and, as he had not yet graduated, receiving an *ad eundem statum* instead of an *ad eundem gradum*. Over the Prince's chair, while he remained in the spacious hall to hear the address, was the motto, "Imperii spem Provinci spes salutat." Over the entrance the coronet of Wales was drawn, with the inscription, "Salve Princeps." From the University the Prince drove to inaugurate the Horticultural Society's grounds.

It was not a day for inaugurating anything but ponds, fountains, aqueducts, and waterworks, but the Prince went to it nevertheless. There was a magnificent display of fruit and flowers under the tents, and a wonderful collection of garden stuff in the way of mangels and swedes, cucumbers, carrots, squashes, and pumpkins, with other vegetable eccentricities of grotesque form, reminding one of lobsters grown upon vines. These the Prince inspected with his suite, and then proceeded to inaugurate the grounds by planting a meek-looking vegetable called a young maple-tree. This was done in the usual stone-laying style, his Royal Highness distributing the earth, then very little mortar, with a silver spade, which, of course, was presented to him when he had finished the State gardening. When will these gold medals and silver trowels and spades come to an end? His Royal Highness has yet to open the Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada, at Hamilton, and I should not wonder if that resulted in a silver plough with ebony handles, a steam threshing machine with a "calliope" attached to play "God save the Queen," or an oat-bruiser beautifully embroidered with the Royal arms, like the chair of State which Miss Widar sent yesterday to Government-house, being given him. From the horticultural inauguration the Prince went to Knox's College, and thence to the Normal Schools, and thence after dinner to the ball. But at this point I almost succumb. Following the Prince from regatta to review, from review to Universities, deputations, inaugurations, parks, pleasure grounds, colleges, and schools, and all through such mud and such rain as we have here, is enough to fatigue even a "special correspondent," whose *forte* is popularly supposed to be an aptitude for doing without meals or sleep, travelling and sight-seeing 23 hours a day, and writing a long and cheerful history of the whole during the 24th. The ball, however, I must say, was a beautiful display—better, I think, than that at Quebec, but, of course, infinitely inferior to that of Montreal. It was given in the Crystal Palace Exhibition building of Toronto (Exhibition buildings are as common in Canada as Government or Parliament houses), and this was as admirably adapted to the purpose as any ballroom not specially built for the occasion ever could be. It was sufficiently crowded to show the anxiety of the people to be present, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate all without inconvenience. The Prince, as usual, danced till 4 this morning.

London, Sept. 13.—The Prince left Toronto yesterday, and travelled per train to this city, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. He was received with the most enthusiastic loyalty all along the route, especially at Guelph. To-day a levee is held, and to-night a state ball. To-morrow he leaves for Niagara, where there is a prospect of three quiet days before the plunge into the States commences. It is not improbable that his Royal Highness' stay in this country may be prolonged from the 20th to the 25th of October.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

RUMOURED REVERSE OF GARIBALDI.

The *Times* quotes a Turin letter of 24th, which shows that Garibaldi's forces had met with a check before Capua; they were driven back by a brilliant charge of cavalry, and returned to their positions with loss of 400 killed and wounded, and leaving 300 prisoners in the enemy's hands. Nevertheless, the positions were maintained, and the attack was to be renewed in force. It is asserted that the King of Naples is at the head of 50,000 men, and will show fight.

REFUSAL OF GENERAL DE GOYON TO DEFEND VITERBO.

A letter from Rome, dated 19th, says the Minister of War has asked De Goyon to send French troops to defend Viterbo. The General has refused.

DEPARTURE OF CHEVALIER NIGRA FROM PARIS.

Paris, Thursday.—The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the Chevalier Nigra had an audience of the Emperor yesterday, in order to take leave. Signor Gravello, First Secretary, remains to conduct the business of the Sardinian Legation.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Thursday.—In yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, M. Strasser was of opinion that a modern constitution, framed upon M. Manger's proposition would be impossible for Austria. M. Strasser also stated that he did not observe in the report of the committee any indication respecting the future position of Austria towards Germany. He demanded that an additional clause should be inserted in the report, expressing a wish for the greatest possible intimacy of relations with Germany.

PRECAUTIONS OF AUSTRIA IN THE ADRIATIC.

The Austrian Government has issued the following significant notice to mariners, dated September 23d:—Public notice is hereby given that, by superior orders, all the lighthouses and lights of the harbours along the Venetian shore have been suspended till further orders.

PRINCE MICHAEL OBRENOVITCH AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SERVIA.

Semlin, 26th September, Evening.—Prince Michael Obrenovitch has issued a proclamation, announcing that he assumes the government of Servia as hereditary Prince. Tranquillity has not been disturbed.

CHINA.

Canton, August 8.—Business is again impeded by the rebels, who have possession of the passes.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

Shanghai, August 2.—There is little important political news. The rebels have taken Nantsien city in the silk district. An American, named Wert, undertook to recapture Singpoo. He failed in the attempt and was wounded. The allies left for the Peiho on 26th July; they were to take the forts before treating with the Chinese. The French and general division are landing simultaneously at Pehtang. A severe engagement has taken place with pirates. 200 men were slain and 2 European leaders captured.

INDIA.

Calcutta, August 22.—The Maharajah of Travancore died on the 18th August.

SPAIN.

Madrid, September 26.—Earl Granville is on the point of starting for Andalusia. The Absolutist journals reproach the Government for not having sent an army to defend the Pope. The health of the Queen is excellent.

THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

Southampton, Thursday.—The Tasmania, with the above mails, arrived at 9 a.m. She brings 5,638,455 dollars in specie, including 8,866 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends.

The news from the West Indies is unimportant.

The weather at Barbadoes was favourable for planters, and a large stock was expected next year.

Exchange on London, 30 days, 490 dollars.

At Demerara business dull, prices declining. Pork not very abundant. Produce coming in freely. Brisk demand for sugar. Rum entirely neglected. Molasses required, but very little offered; tonnage sufficient for present wants. Produce market very dull with few foreign sales. Coffee, 46s to 48s per bag; pimento freely offered at 2d per lb.; rice dull, at 14s to 14s 6d for good; sugar realised 19s. Exchange on London, Colonial Bank and Jamaica Bank, 90 days, ½ per cent. premium. Valparaiso markets improving. Money for wholesale transactions abundant, and rate of interest on money low. Rate of exchange improved; bills on Europe, 42 per cent.

The American ship Chatsworth was wrecked on the coast of Chili. All hands were saved.

AFFAIRS OF SMITH, SINCLAIR, AND CO.

At a meeting of creditors of the firm yesterday, the accounts showed that they commenced business in December, 1856, with a capital of only £1,200. In 1857 their transactions amounted to £457,508, and during the present year to £329,686. Notwithstanding the loss of dividend, it was resolved to proceed to bankruptcy, and an adjudication was at once obtained.

OFFICIAL TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for August indicate a continued extension of the trade of the country, the falling off as regards our Indian market having been far more than counteracted by the demand in South and North America, Turkey and elsewhere. The imports in August were 11 per cent. larger than in August, 1859, and 21 per cent. larger than 1858; the comparison of the eight months' exports presents an increase of 2 per cent. on last year, and 16 per cent. on 1858.

The exports of cotton manufactures have now attained the enormous monthly amount of £4,089,337, or including yarns, which figure for £894,898, little short £5,000,000. Woollen and linen goods figure for a large increase, the American demand being also the chief stimulus in this case. Notwithstanding the increased importation of breadstuffs we have not up to the present time imported so much wheat and flour by 10 per cent. as in the first eight months of 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Disraeli was present yesterday at a dinner of the Royal Buckinghamshire Agricultural Association, but although he made a speech of considerable length, it did not contain the slightest allusion to politics or public affairs.

The *Times* fears our naval authorities have proceeded to the assumption that marine armour was good for nothing unless it could be proved absolutely perfect, and as they found no iron plates through which, in the long run, they could not succeed in driving a hole, they have jumped to erroneous conclusions. The advice of the *Times* is, not to allow our neighbours again to get two or three years start of us, we shall find our naval yards once more encumbered with useless fabrics, and our iron plated ships requiring to be built in the alarm and extravagance of a panic.

FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday Evening.

Grandguillot, it appears, is "used up." The *Constitutionnel* comes out this morning with a political article from his pen, but, to the puzzle of all beholders, the oracular utterance is made to sing small, and the printer can only afford him petty type, while not only precedency, but the biggest allowance of lead, is given to one Boniface, a plodding writer of well-known incapacity. French statesmen, as well as penmen, who consent to be mere instruments of Napoleon III., renouncing all independent individuality, must make up their minds for such result. Walewski found out that he had been used as a mere tool, and when his edge was blunted in the service he was shelved; a cleverer man, the late Leon Faucher, who volunteered as Foreign Minister of the Prince when President of the Republic, damaged his own character in the employment, and when of no further use was cast off only to die; it was he who refused a passage through France to Kostush when off Marseilles in 1849, of course against his own better feeling. Thouvenel's turn is not come.

The Paris papers give a prominent place to the speech of Manger, in the Vienna Reichsrath, on the lamentable slavery of the Austrian press, leaving the statement to suggest its own commentary here, and in truth to every Frenchman it is most suggestive. The Courts of Naples, of Tuscany, of Modena, and of that tract of Central Italy that intervenes between north and south, have found the system won't answer, and yet it is persevered in by the small remnant of a temporal authority still kept alive in these latitudes, and because the intelligent Abbé Michon, without ceasing to be orthodox, tells some wholesome truths about the prospects of the Crowned Pontiff, and because the veteran Dupin's "Manual of Gallican Franchises" is an unanswerable plea for the old church of France, the most respectable hierarchy that Latin Christianity has yet shown the world, these two authors are put in the *Index*, by way of refutation.

The impulsive good-nature of Garibaldi has led him, among other acts of public patronage, to confer the presidency of all museums at Naples (including that unexplored repository at Pompeii) on his late Sancho Panza, Alexander Dumas. The comments of the native archæological scholars are not flattering to the Dictator; for, in point of fact, the teeming romance writer is, like many of his class, utterly unread in what is strictly called literature or learning; and though he may work with a 40-horse power in knocking about the diggings of the subterranean city, he will know as much about what turns up as the cock of Æsop, who, scratching on a dunghill, excavated a pearl; nor is it creditable in an old gentleman, between 60 and 70, to be seen driving through the Toledo, or to his official duties, with a young French girl, rigged out in man's clothes.

Gavazzi is not the only open-air orator on the public squares and thoroughfares of the city, for several other friars have set up platforms, and haranguing is the order of the day, reading or writing being at a low ebb among the population. A Dominican, Father Fiardina, figures among a dozen others, girt with a sword, and brandishing a cross, proclaiming the advent of liberation, and denouncing the bygone system. A Rev. Padre Pantaleone is another Neapolitan Boanerges, and the contagion is spreading among the whole fraternity.

Among the serious sufferers by the downfall of the Bomba-Bourbon dynastry are some thousands, both officers, corporals, and rank and file, now on half pay, or full pension, resident in Switzerland. These unlucky Switzers had, in violation of their country's law, served the foreign despotism for a length of years on the look out for a competency and snug retirement in their native valleys, where in point of fact, they strutted as returned nabobs among the poor rustics, who had to earn their livelihood by honest husbandry. Supplies being cut off, they are now reduced to the awful necessity of merging among the humble sons of daily toil.

I mentioned a fortnight ago that the robbery of church plate and ornaments at Notre Dame was attributed, from some indications, to a London swell mob performance. The *Courier du Pas de Calais* mentions the arrest there of a man and his lady pal. This practitioner gives his name as Templeman, an odd association of ideas with burglary in a place of worship. He has the alias of Herbert, and Smith. The police think they have a clue to the perpetrators.

As the telegraph will send you an analysis of the semi-official article about Italy and Rome fathered on Boniface, as above stated, I merely add that in Paris the impression conveyed by it is that in the event of the Papal Court's departure, France will still hold that portion of the peninsula, as self-appointed bailiff and land agent of St. Peter on his travels. The "contemplated" absenteeism of Pio Nono is again deprecated by the Government scribe; but if he goes, it will be to make room for a French proconsul. Peter may weep, but *alius cantabit.*

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-house, for the week ending September 22, was £8,461 1s 6d, against £7,403 5s 7d the previous week, and £7,849 10s same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

Tea.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending September 22, was 53,268lbs, against 44,420lbs the previous week, making a total of 1,677,329lbs, since 1st January, against 1,782,099lbs same time last year.—*Ibid.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Prince Jerome Napoleon, the screw steam yacht, one thousand tons burden, belonging to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, still remains stationed at Kingstown, occupying the position opposite the jetty which she took upon her first arrival. Yesterday morning Prince Napoleon travelled by the half-past nine o'clock train to Dublin, and returned again to Kingstown by the half-past four train, and returned to his yacht. About half-past five he again came on shore, and walked about the pier and through a portion of the town, accompanied by the officers of his yacht. He was closely followed by a large assemblage, composed especially of juveniles, whose conduct did not seem to give much satisfaction to his Highness, notwithstanding their endeavour to give him a cordial reception, for he very soon retired on board his yacht. During the day several visitors were allowed on board, all of whom agree in stating that her internal arrangements are most perfect, and of a first-class order.

The yacht Mirage, which the owner, Captain Lovett, of Liscombe Park, Buckinghamshire, is about to place at the service of Garibaldi, did not leave Kingstown yesterday as was stated, owing to the very heavy gale of wind that was blowing during the greater part of this day, but will leave at an early hour this morning, and sail direct for Gibraltar, and thence by Malta to Naples. The Titana, schooner, one hundred and eighty tons burden, property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, arrived at Kingstown yesterday.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

George Wyse, Esq., sat for a short time in this office.

Thomas Turner was charged by 130 F, with having been drunk and disorderly, in John Hanlon's public-house, at Blackrock, on the previous evening.

The Magistrate ordered him to find bail for his future good conduct, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

We perceive by our advertising columns that the Rev. John White conducts a prayer meeting in the Methodist Chapel, South Great George's-street, every Friday evening, at seven o'clock, to which all are invited.

The Presbyterian Church—Ordination at Garvagh.—On Tuesday last, the Presbytery of Coleraine met for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. Thomas Davidson, A.M., to the pastoral charge of the congregation of First Garvagh. The spacious church was densely crowded on the occasion by a highly respectable audience. Besides the Presbytery, there were present—The Rev. John Houston, Portglenone; Rev. N. M. Brown and Rev. Wm. Jamieson, Newtownlimavady; Rev. H. C. Graham, Stranorlar; Rev. Thomas Turner Swateragh; and Rev. David Simpson and Rev. L. Kirk, Free Church of Scotland. After devotional exercises, he Rev. H. H. Finlay, Moneydig, preached an appropriate and eloquent sermon from the 2nd Cor., iv. 5. The Rev. John Alexander, of Ballyrashane, then gave a lucid explanation and defence of the Presbyterial form of ordination; after which the Rev. J. Macdonnell, Coleraine, put the usual formula of questions. The Rev. Dr. Huston, Macosquin, then offered up the ordination prayer, and Mr. Davidson was set apart to the work of the ministry by the laying-on of the hands of the Presbytery. The Rev. Mr. Canning next gave an affectionate and impressive address, in which he pointed out in a clear and forcible manner the relative duties of pastor and people. After singing a portion of the 122nd Psalm, the meeting was closed with prayer and the benediction. After the ordination, the congregation entertained the Presbytery and their newly-ordained pastor and his friends at dinner, which was served up in the court-house in an excellent style. The Rev. J. B. Rentoul, Moderator of the Synod of Ballymena and Coleraine, presided on the occasion; the vice-chair being occupied by J. Adams, Esq., J.P., Ballydivitt. After the cloth was removed, several addresses were delivered by members of Presbytery and others.

The Protestant Orphan Society.—The annual meeting of the Downpatrick Auxiliary to the Protestant Orphan Society was held in the Assembly-rooms, Downpatrick, on Monday last. Judging from the large attendance on the occasion, it may be inferred that the interest manifested in the welfare of the society in that neighbourhood is unabated, if not increased. At one o'clock, on the motion of James C. Price, Esq., Saintfield House, seconded by William Johnston, Esq., D. S. Ker, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair. The meeting was then opened with prayer by the Rev. J. S. Eagar. The speakers were James C. Price, Esq., Dr. Drew, Rector of Loughinisland; William Keown, Esq., Ballydugan House; and the Rev. Eugene O'Meara, deputation from the parent society. The Rev. George Holloway closed the meeting with prayer, after which a collection was taken in aid of the society.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Departure of the Connaught for Boston.—Although having a perfect knowledge of the anxiety evinced by intending emigrants to cross the Atlantic by the Galway line, we were not prepared to witness the scene that was being enacted on Monday, in the offices of the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. Crowds of people from all quarters of Ireland, from many parts of England and Scotland, and some from France, kept up a constant and most determined assault on the very intelligent and obliging gentleman who fills the office of passenger clerk in the Atlantic Company's office—Mr. Jones. However, every part of the ship that can afford shipping accommodation for a passenger was "engaged," and Mr. Jones had a difficult task to put the noisy applicants away. We presume they went to Queenstown or Londonderry, but we know that they were chagrined and disappointed that the Connaught—the Galway line, was "chock full." Emigrants have a solid reason for going to America by the vessels of our line, and they are undoubtedly the best judges of the value of a short and rapid passage. Hence the scene of Monday can be accounted for. A better point can be made by stating that the opinion has been expressed by some gentlemen connected with the company, and by others as well informed on these matters, that if a steamer—one like the Prince Albert, that has made and sustained a character—were to sail from Galway every Saturday—a single vacant berth in her would not be had. We availed ourselves on Monday of the opportunity that the courtesy and good sense of Captain Thompson and Mr. Dealy of the Atlantic Office always afford us, and went out on the Connaught. Any description of this magnificent vessel now would be superfluous, and the good people of Boston, where she brings the mails know her better we think than the good people of Galway, and seem to appreciate her more. Ten thousand people visited her in Boston—very few Galway people did so, but now under the *regime* of the new directors the public and those who see and write for them will have ample facility to tell whether it is safe or not to go on the new ships. We are enabled to state, however, that having gone over every part of the ship, and having carefully examined what preparation was made to make the passengers comfortable, nothing has been left undone that skill and careful management could accomplish. Since Mr. Weir, the general manager of the Atlantic Company, arrived in Galway, he has constantly been looking after the preparation of the Connaught for her voyage. Captain Leitch has been unremitting in his attention to his duties, and here we may observe, that it is most fortunate for those whose fate it is to pass through the not very pleasant ordeal of a Transatlantic voyage, to meet such a captain as Mr. Leitch. Added to our own testimony, we can adduce that of Mr. Glover as to the capability of the ship, particularly as regards her engines. There are upwards of 50 saloon passengers in the Connaught, and upwards of 500 steerage passengers; and Messrs. Butler, Galway, have sent out a very large quantity of bottled porter. Mr. Hoare goes as chief officer, Mr. Ditchfield as purser, and Mr. Fuller, as chief steward. Everyone of those gentlemen, in their respective departments, have experience, and they also possess gentlemanly conduct. We are satisfied, notwithstanding former breakdown that the first new ship of our line will astonish our Yankee cousins by a remarkably "*greased lightning*" voyage. The mails arrived here at 7 minutes past 2 o'clock, by the special train which left Dublin at half-past ten. They were placed in charge of the Government officer and put on board the Rover. Many of our most influential citizens went out in the tender. At 10 minutes to three the Connaught fired her first gun and steamed ahead. As far as regards her start it was a most satisfactory one, and her appearance as she went down the bay was splendid. The emigrants crowded the decks, and those on the Rover loudly cheered them.—*Galway Vindicator.*

Extraordinary Scene at the Hull Police-court.—A strange quarrel between husband and wife was brought to light on Saturday, at the Hull Police-court. A man named Bamforth had been charged with extensive robberies and remanded to Leeds. During the investigation of the case, a witness proved that he and a Mrs. Barker, the wife of the prosecutor, slept together on Wednesday night, at the Yarborough Hotel. Mrs. Barker here stepped into the witness-box, and with tears in her eyes asked the magistrate if her husband could strip her in the streets of the clothes she had on her back, as he had been attempting. She had no money, and her husband had wanted to leave her naked in the streets of Hull, in which place she had no friends. She said that she had friends in Leeds, that she brought £28 a year in, and managed the shop; that though she eloped with Bamforth, she took no bank-notes from home, but left £55 in notes and £7 besides in a drawer. The man Barker, who was standing by, said it did not matter if she brought £4,000 a year in, he was the master, and the Leeds magistrates had told him that he could take everything from her; but he said he did not want to leave her in an indecent manner. Taking his wife by the wrists, however, he said he would have her bracelets, all the rings she had on, and the brooch, and he at once took the bracelets from her wrists, and was about to take the earrings from her ears, when Mr. Travis and several legal gentlemen interposed in the woman's behalf, and expressed their great disapproval of such ruffianly conduct, Mr. Travis saying that he was sorry he could not agree with his brother magistrates at Leeds, and he thought Barker had better let his wife retain the attire in which she stood, and be content with the trunks and boxes, which would be taken to Leeds. Barker said he had offered to take his wife back and make her comfortable if she would go home with him, but she would not do so, and he was consequently desirous of getting as much of his property as he could. He pocketed the bracelets with evident satisfaction, but allowed his wife to replace her brooch, which she had taken off to give him, and the parties then left the court.

Holloway's Pills.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation are the consequences of dyspepsia or indigestion. These Pills soon give tone to the stomach, renovate the digestive powers, purify the blood, and give strength to the whole system. [illegible]

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE CAPE.

While one Royal Prince is receiving a hearty welcome from our most important dependency in the Western World, another is being royally *feted* in one of our most prosperous colonies in the Southern Hemisphere. The Cape Mail, which has just arrived, brings very gratifying accounts of Prince Alfred's visit, and abundant evidence of the heartiness and devotion which the Queen's South African subjects show to the Government and institutions of England, very gracefully and appropriately represented on the occasion by the young sailor Prince. He was found by the first visitor to the Euryalus, not on the quarter-deck, surrounded with a brilliant staff, but taking his watch as a midshipman, like the other young gentlemen on board who are associated with him in the profession which he has chosen. Of course, when he went on shore his professional duties and position became merged in his Royal rank, and as the gallant young son of the Queen he and the colonists appear to have got on together famously. As we know, the population of the Cape Colony is made up of many nationalities, but all seemed to vie only as to which would give the warmest welcome. Not only from the English portion of the inhabitants, but from the descendants of the old Dutch settlers and French refugees, from the Malays, Mozambiques, Hottentots, Fingoes, and Kaffirs, a cordial meeting awaited him. Beyond the colonies of the Cape and British Kaffraria the enthusiasm had spread. We are told that in the Dutch Republic—the Orange Free State, "the Volksraad had given *carte blanche* to Pretorius to spend as much money as he pleased in celebrating the Prince's visit over the Orange River." The old and faithful chief, Moshesh, was gratified by an audience. At Muiders Vley the farmers immediately formed a mounted volunteer corps, to be called Prince Alfred's Hussars. Triumphal arches were everywhere erected, balls given, and enthusiastically loyal addresses presented. The Prince appears to have done his part well. We cannot say that in the dancing department he has done anything yet to equal the eminent performances of his elder brother in Canada, but it is satisfactory to read that at the Oatlands *fête* his Royal Highness "opened the ball with Lady Currie, danced until supper time, and was highly entertained." He distinguished himself at a buck hunt ; gave his riding-whip to be shot for by the farmers at the Kareiga ; and went to see the Kaffirs go through their rough dances, just as the Prince of Wales looked on at the same doings of the descendants of the "Red men" of North America. The replies to the numerous addresses presented were characterised by a tone of frankness, sincerity, and modesty highly to be commended.

Not merely, however, for their gratifying evidences of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, and of affectionate regard for the old country, are these Royal visits to be dwelt on with satisfaction. They are identified with great works of progress and civilisation, long destined to remain useful monuments of enterprise and skill. At the very time that the Prince of Wales was inaugurating the gigantic bridge which makes the wide space of the St. Lawrence an object no longer to inconvenience or delay the course of the traveller, Prince Alfred was, in all probability, engaged in a distant part of the world in connecting his name with other works of public utility. The foundation stone of a breakwater and new harbour works for Table Bay was to be laid on the return of the Prince from Natal, a new Sailors' Home was to be founded, and a new public library inaugurated. It must be as gratifying to her Majesty as it is assuredly satisfactory to the country to find these young Princes, at some of the remotest parts of her dominions, taking part in such events, and identifying themselves with measures of progress and benevolence. Nor should we lose sight of another fact in connection with Prince Alfred's visit to the Cape. On landing, his Royal Highness reviewed the troops, and paid especial attention to the Volunteer Corps which there, as in other colonies, have been organised to take their share in the means of the defence of the empire from aggression. When the Indian mutiny necessitated the employment of every regular soldier that could be spared in the East, it was made matter of complaint that the Cape did not come forward with the same alacrity as other places to supply the deficiency, and that Sir George Grey was more chary of his reinforcements to the army then contending against fearful odds in India, than the Governors of the Mauritius and Ceylon. Be this as it may, there was no want of alacrity on the part of the Cape colonists. Their horses were readily contributed, and offers were promptly made to fill up the place of every regular soldier that might be sent on, by the inhabitants themselves, armed, disciplined, and organised in volunteer corps. The same ready patriotism was shown that it was our duty to hold up to public gratitude the other day at Melbourne, where the whole of the regular troops were sent off to New Zealand, and their duties undertaken by the inhabitants. Such events as these, such loyal evidences as are shown by the reception of the Queen's sons in parts of the empire which not many years ago were but sources of trouble and expense to the mother country, may be hailed by us with unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction. We may congratulate ourselves upon them as indications of what a just and benevolent rule may accomplish. In one of the addresses presented to Prince Alfred at the Cape we find the following passage :—

"The present condition of mankind shows that there is not a colony—not a race of men where the ensign of England has been planted—that do not bless that emblem of a Government, the animating principle of which springs from an effort to imitate Divine Providence in His universal bounty to his creatures. For to the slave such an ensign proclaims liberty, while to the exile wandering from oppression and wrong it furnishes an asylum and the sympathies of a home. It indicates to commerce that the harbours of Great Britain are open to the traffic of all nations ; and to the living principle of Christianity on which, after all, the real greatness of England rises, it indicates an aim at the evangelisation of the world."

The Royal Prince to whom this language is addressed, and the country to which it relates, may well accept it with gratification. It does not consist of those phrases of worthless flattery which Royal progresses sometimes elicit. We may take it as a sincere expression of feeling, and we may feel grateful and pleased because our consciences tell us that it is not undeserved.—*Globe.*

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

A number of distinguished persons were present at the opening on Monday. Amongst them were—

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Duke of Montrose, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Ardmillan, Sir J Pakington, Sir A Alison, Bart; Sir J Lawrence, Bart; Hon A Kinnaird, M P; J Moncrieff, Esq, Lord Advocate, Sir A Orr, Sir J Campbell, Earl Minto, Lord Belhaven, Viscount Raynham, Sir E Colebrooke, MP; Sir J S Forbes, Sir J K Shuttleworth, Sir C Hastings, Sir J E Tennent, W Buchanan, Esq, M P; R Dalglish, Esq, M P; A M Dunlop, Esq, M P; E Chadwick, Esq; J S Daniel, Esq; Q C; Colonel Hamilton, Canon Mosley, T Bazley, Esq; M P; Brown Douglas, Esq, Lord Provost of Edinburgh ; Principal Barclay, Glasgow ; Professor Hill, Glasgow ; Principal Tulloch, Professor More, Edinburgh; Professor Pillans, Edinburgh; R Napier, Esq., Shandon; Sheriffs Bell and Strathern, &c. The Duke of Cleveland and Lady E Powlett occupied a prominent seat in the front of the gallery.

The doors were opened at seven o'clock, and from that hour up to eight, the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, crowds of ladies and gentlemen continued to pour into the great building, till every seat was occupied and every passage crowded. The appearance presented in the hall at eight o'clock was brilliant in the extreme; the ladies, of whom there was a large number present, all appearing in full dress. The city organist, during the assembling of the audience, presided at the grand organ, and discoursed a variety of classic music with excellent taste and effect.

Mr. Hastings, general secretary, previous to the opening of the proceedings, said the number of members, associates, and ladies who were attending the meeting was unprecedented at any former meeting of this association. At half-past six o'clock that afternoon the number of members' tickets sold was 629; of associates', 1,281; and of ladies, 600; making a total of 2,510. He had also to state that he had received, a few days since, a most interesting and important letter from Professor Katchenowsky, professor of international law in the University of Charkew, expressing the deepest interest in this association, and setting forth most fully many hints for the conduct of the departments. He would not trouble them by reading the letter at length, but would read it in the Jurisprudence Department the following day. However, he could not but express the satisfaction that he was sure every member of the association must feel, that in the heart of Russia, at a great distance from this country, they had those who sympathised with them. It showed how social science was already making progress.

At the conclusion of Lord Brougham's address, and when the loud and prolonged cheering which followed it had subsided,

Sir John Pakington rose and said—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I trust I may be acquitted of that presumption to which I might otherwise, perhaps, be exposed in following immediately the able, eloquent, and admirable address which we have just heard, when I tell you that I rise for the purpose of inviting you to join me in passing a unanimous and cordial vote of thanks to our noble and venerable president—(loud cheers)—and I assure you that it is to me a matter of no small gratification that upon this, the first occasion upon which it has fallen to my lot to take part in any public proceedings in Scotland, I should have to discharge a duty so eminently congenial to my feelings. I concur in the eloquent passage at the commencement of the address of my noble friend, in which he expressed a satisfaction that this fourth meeting of this association is held in one of the great cities of Scotland. (Cheers.) The three first meetings have been held with eminent success in three of the most important cities of England; and it was right—it was due, and I am glad that it has been done—that this fourth meeting should be held in one of the cities of that country in which the great objects of this association have long excited the deepest interest, and have been studied with most signal success. (Loud cheers.) But I feel that this is neither the hour nor the occasion upon which it would be becoming in me to detain you by entering into the nature of these objects. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If I were to offer any remarks on what has fallen from my noble and learned friend, with respect to the House of Commons—(a laugh)—I am bound to say that I, who am fresh from that House of which he was once so distinguished an ornament—(loud cheering)—should not be able to offer a serious contradiction to what has fallen from the lips of the noble lord. (Laughter and cheers.) My noble friend has done me the honour to advert to an effort on this subject which I ventured to make some few years since, and perhaps I may be allowed to state, in one brief sentence, my strong and growing conviction that unless the House of Commons does promptly and seriously address its attention to curing those evils which have arisen from its apparent inability to grapple efficiently with the business of the country, that House will soon inevitably cease to stand as high as they have heretofore done in the esteem of their countrymen. But I repeat it would not be becoming in me now to comment further on what has fallen from his lordship's lips, neither would it be becoming in me now for a moment to attempt to allude to the addresses which, during the next few days, will be delivered to you by those distinguished men who have undertaken to preside over the different departments of this association. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is one reflection which is forced on my mind by this auspicious commencement of this congress. I trust you will forgive me if I take the liberty of partly giving expression to the feeling which I am sure must have crossed many minds in this vast assembly. Seeing, as we do, the struggle now passing in other parts of Europe—seeing how large a portion of the civilised world is now torn by dissension or threatened by danger, or engaged in efforts to establish their own freedom and their own liberties (loud cheers)—how grateful ought we to feel in this favoured land—(renewed cheering)—living under the constitutional rule of our beloved Queen, enjoying a degree of well-regulated, long-established freedom, such as no other nation ever has enjoyed in the midst of peace and prosperity—how grateful ought we to feel that we are here free to devote our attention to those social subjects, to consider at these annual gatherings how best we shall promote the gratification of the intelligent, the improvement of the health, and the promotion to the general welfare of those industrious thousands by whom we are surrounded. (Loud cheers.) I trust that this association may long be the means of contributing to these great and desirable ends. I trust that each of our annual meetings shall be more successful than the last. I am sure we must all feel that it will be so, long as we are assisted by the advice and the counsel and the ability of our noble president. (Immense cheering.) And I trust that my noble friend will forgive me—I trust I shall be forgiven by him and by all—if I venture in his presence to give utterance to those feelings which I know are warm in the hearts of all who hear me, and tell you that it is my deep feeling that this is a scene of no common interest. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I am sure you must all feel with me that it is a most striking, a most impressive sight to see that great and illustrious man—(enthusiastic cheering)—with unimpaired vigour of intellect, with undiminished force and beauty of language—(hear, hear, and cheers)—with benevolence and good-will to mankind—(renewed cries of hear, and loud cheers)—which seem only to be increased by age and experience—(continued cheering)—still devoting his energies to the promotion of those measures for the welfare of mankind which, for a period longer than any man in this room can recollect, without regard to colour or to race, has been a leading characteristic of his life. (Immense cheering.) In conclusion, let me say, long may he be spared to us to continue those noble efforts, long may he be spared to enjoy his world-wide reputation, and to enjoy that which to him, I am sure, is far dearer—the esteem, the veneration, and the affection of his countrymen. (Great cheering.)

Lord Ardmillan seconded the motion ; and Lord Brougham briefly returned thanks.

A vote of thanks was also moved and carried to Lord Shaftesbury, the president of last year.

THE STEPNEY MURDER—THAMES POLICE COURT.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mullens, the man charged with the murder of Mrs. Emsley, of Grove-road, Stepney, was again placed before Mr. Selfe, at this court. Emms, who is charged with Mullens, surrendered on his bail. A large number of persons assembled in the street, in order to catch a glimpse of Mullens, but the van in which he was brought from the House of Detention was driven into the court yard, and the gates were immediately closed behind him.

Mr. Wontner conducted the prosecution. Mr. Young appeared for Emms, and Mr. Wood for Mullens, who appeared to be very careworn and dejected.

Mr. Wontner said that since the last sitting there had been inquiries as to Emms' participation in this affair, and the conclusion that had been come to was, that the charges against him were unfounded. He should not, therefore, offer any further evidence against him.

Mr. Selfe concurred with Mr. Wontner in the opinion that there was no case against Emms, and ordered him to be discharged.

Mr. Young requested him to remain in court.

Mr. Wontner said that, as the case had created much excitement, the court would probably permit him briefly to state the circumstances as they bore upon the charges against the prisoner. He then proceeded to state that Mrs. Emsley was a person of very penurious habits, and that she always looked through the window or up the area whenever any one knocked at the door. This circumstance would be important, and he should prove it by the evidence which he should call. The dead body of Mrs. Emsley was found on the 17th of August, and he should call witnesses who, he thought, would prove that she was murdered on the previous Monday, the 13th inst. In fact, on that evening she was seen at her window, apparently counting her money, by a young lady living opposite, whom he should call. Having fixed the time of the murder, he should prove subsequent events as they had been traced by the inquiries which had been made, particularly in reference to the attempt of the prisoner to fix the crime upon Emms by means of the parcel left in the shed adjacent to Emms' house. [The prisoner at this portion of the opening speech, and at other points telling against him, took copious notes. When Mr. Wontner narrated a singular circumstance which occurred on Stepney-green, at five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, August 14, when the prisoner met a man who was going to work, who was attracted by the ghastly appearance of the prisoner, Mullens smiled sneeringly as though the matter was entirely unworthy of notice.] Mr. Wontner, however, laid stress upon the circumstance, inasmuch as he believed that the murder was committed on Monday night, and that the person who committed the murder stayed in the house until the dawn of day, and then left. The circumstance derived additional force from the fact, that the officers had not been able to ascertain where the prisoner Mullens had slept on that Monday night. Another point on which Mr. Wontner laid stress was this—that Mrs. Emsley had a singular pencil case, which had been sold by the wife of the prisoner to a barman in the neighbourhood in which she resided. Having alluded to the discovery of a boot at the lodgings the prisoner had occupied at Chelsea, and to other matters, Mr. Wontner said he should call evidence on which, though perhaps not to-day he should ask for the committal of the prisoner.

The evidence was then proceeded with.

Sergeant Dillon, K 19, said, on Friday, August 17, he was called by a person named Emms, to No. 9, Grove-road, Mile-end. He there found Mr. Rose, Mr. Faith, Mr. Whitaker, and Mr. Biggs. In consequence of what they said, he crossed the wall of the adjoining house, and got to the back of the deceased's premises. The back-door was shut, and on the latch. He entered the house, accompanied by Mr. Rose and his son. He found no marks of violent entry having been made. The front door was locked and latched. He saw no key in the door. Witness first examined the back parlour. The shutters were closed, but unfastened, and the window was raised four or five inches. The shutters of the front parlour were open, and the curtains drawn back. He then proceeded to the first floor. The back room was full of paper hangings, and the front room had a bed in it which did not appear to have been recently slept in. The right hand window-blind was down, and the left drawn up. He then proceeded to the top floor. The door was open. When he had got to the last step of the stairs, and while on the landing, he saw the deceased in the room lying dead on the floor. He left the deceased exactly as she was until the doctor came. Mr. Faith went for the surgeon, Mr. Gill. The left hand window in that room was open about five or six inches. The right window was closed, and the blinds were up. After this he made an examination of the premises. Outside the door of the room where deceased was lying was a bloody footmark. There were nails in the boot with which the mark had been made. In the room in which the deceased was lying there was no candle, and he saw no money there. In the first floor, between the bed and the mattress, he found a gold mourning ring, bearing the inscription "Samuel Emsley, Esq., January, 1856." He saw three halfpence in copper lying on a chair. He did not find any watch or jewellery, cheque, spoons, pencil-case, or lenses. He remained there until he was relieved by other officers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wood—He saw the bloody footmark directly he went upstairs, and before he entered the room. He called the attention of Dr. Gill to it directly he came. He only observed one footprint.

By the Magistrate—The footprint was that of a person coming from the room.

Mr. Carryer, a partner in the firm who paid Mrs. Emsley the cheque, since found, was called. His firm was that of Pickering, Carryer & Co., 4, Suffolk-street, Cambridge-road. A portion of their business premises belonged to Mrs. Emsley. He saw her on Monday, the 13th of August, about 12 o'clock in the day. She was in her usual health. The cheque (produced by Inspector Thornton) for £10 was drawn by him. He paid it to the deceased on that day. It bore date August 14, but that was a mistake. He drew it on the 13th and gave it to her on that day.

Miss Elizabeth Pashley, of 16, Grove-road, exactly opposite the house of the deceased, said she knew Mrs. Emsley well by sight. She last saw her alive on Monday, August 13, about seven o'clock in the evening. She was sitting at the first floor bedroom window. She noticed at shortly before twelve o'clock at night that the shutters were not closed. That circumstances excited her attention because it was Mrs. Emsley's habit to close them before dark. At daybreak on the following morning she looked at the house again. The shutters were in the same state, and of the blinds on the first floor one was half up and the other down. There were no blinds on the top floor. One of the windows was up a little way, and the other closed. On the Wednesday afternoon she saw a man knock at the door twice, and go away without gaining admission. She had frequently seen people come to the house, and Mrs. Emsley was in the habit of answering them from the window or from the area. When persons she knew brought anything she would admit them. The area was railed over, so that no one could get down.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wood—She had seen Mrs. Emsley let in people without calling upon them from the window, but she always looked out of the window first.

Miss Elizabeth Frances Muggeridge, of 17, Grove-road, opposite Mrs. Emsley's, said that on Monday, the 13th of August, about seven o'clock, she saw Mrs. Emsley sitting at her first-floor bedroom window. She looked at the house at ten or eleven o'clock the same night and observed that it was exactly the same as before. (The evidence of this witness confirmed that of Miss Pashley.)

Mr. Biggs, of No. 25, Pollard's row, the pastor of the Apostolic Church, who acted as the amanuensis to Mrs. Emsley, identified the lenses found in the shed by Sergeant Thomas as those of Mrs. Emsley. He also identified a pencil case produced by Inspector Thornton as having belonged to the deceased.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gotts, of 18, Barnsley-street, Bethnal-green, said she was niece of the late Mrs. Emsley, who dined at her house on the 13th of August, and left at a quarter to two. Mullens was occasionally employed by her aunt. He came to witness' house to see Mrs. Emsley that day. He came for a lock to put on the door of one of Mrs. Emsley's houses. She also gave him four or five keys. Her aunt kept keys at witness' house for convenience, Barnsley-street being her property. [The key produced by Sergeant Tanner was one of those given to Mullens by her aunt. It was found in the house of the deceased.] The spoons found by Sergeant Thomas in the shed she recognised as those of her aunt.

Mr. Gill, the surgeon examined on a previous occasion was recalled. He said he had examined the pencil case produced, and found that there had been blood upon it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wood—He was of opinion that it was human blood. It possibly might have been other blood, but barely so. It agreed with blood which he had put on the pencil case from his own finger.

Mr. Thomas Pryer said he was head barman at the Royal Oak, Keppel-street, Chelsea. He had seen the prisoner several times, and knew his wife better. He sent the pencil case produced to the police-station by his master. It was very much bent at the top, but he straightened it out. It came into his possession on Friday, the 7th of September. He bought it of the prisoner's wife, at the Royal Oak, at half-past eight in the evening. On the following Sunday he heard something which induced him to send it to the police after the prisoner was apprehended.

Mr. Wood did not cross-examine the witness.

Inspector Thornton, recalled—Produced a boot which he found in the dusthole of the house, No. 11, Little Offord-street, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, where the prisoner had resided. It was about a foot and a half below the surface of the dust. On the 18th of August a footmark was shown to him on the landing of Mrs. Elmsley's house. He had the piece cut out (produced), and the mark corresponded with the marks on the sole of the boot.

By Mr. Wood—The yard was an enclosed yard, common to all the inhabitants of the house. The dust bin is in the corner.

Mrs. Anne Cooper, widow, landlady of the house, No. 11, Little Offord-street, Chelsea, said the prisoner had lodged there with his family. They came after Whitsuntide, and left on Sunday, the 26th of August. The family consisted of the prisoner, his wife, two daughters, and his son (a sailor). After they left Inspector Thornton found the boot in the dusthole. She saw her own child put the boot in the dusthole, by her direction. It was found lying in the yard on the Monday or Tuesday after the prisoner's family left. She saw it thrown out of the window of the room occupied by Mullens on the Sunday they left. He had told her that he worked at Stepney for Mrs. Emsley. His habit was to leave home on the Monday, and return on the Saturday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wood—She knew James Mullens, the sailor. She was not engaged to him, nor did she ask him to marry her and take her to America. He used to pay attentions to a young person who came to her house, and she warned her against them. They were very bad characters, and she gave them notice to quit.

Mr. Selfe interrupted Mr. Wood, who was proceeding with his cross-examination, and remarked that there was nothing in the evidence of Mrs. Cooper which should induce him to assail her character. He did not wish to control the discretion of the learned gentleman, but he would put it to him whether he considered such a course of examination conducive to the interests of his client.

Mr. Wood did not press it further.

Mrs. George, the charwoman, who was examined before the coroner, deposed to the general habits of the deceased, and her practice when persons came to her door. When witness was there Mrs. Emsley would go to the door without looking out. Mullens came there every Saturday to be paid. On the Saturday before her death she saw Mrs. Emsley pay him, and at the same time she ordered him to whitewash some kitchens. When witness was there on the Saturday there were three spoons. They were like those produced, but she could not say whether they were the same.

By Mr. Wood—A working man brought a bundle of paper in the morning, but no one was there to assist him in carrying it up stairs.

Michael Gaffney, of 7, Queen's-road, Cambridge-road, a cooper, said that on Monday, the 13th of August, the prisoner came to look at some work requiring to be done. Having inspected the premises, he said he would come to do the work the next morning. He came about one o clock on the day following, but witness expected him early in the morning. He worked up till Friday, on which day he did some paper hanging. A person named Rowland called on that day, because witness objected to the work in the back parlour. He was brought in by Mullens, who had put up the paper loosely and topsy-turvy. He appeared to get on badly with his work. Rowland said he had heard something about the murder of an old widow lady in the Grove road, and added "I wonder whether it is Mrs. Emsley." Mullens said "I have heard something of that myself." After that Rowland finished the front parlour for Mullens and went away. When Rowland returned, he said, "I'm blowed if it isn't true, for I heard it from a woman I summoned no later than last week." Upon that Rowland and Mullens went out together. Mullens returned in a short time and said, "I was in the Vicar of Wakefield, having a pint of porter, when I heard some women talking about Mrs. Emsley, saying that she went to a person's house for her rent, and the woman did not expect her, that she had sent a boy for a penny candle, and that Mrs. Emsley met him at the door and took the candle from the boy to make up the rent," and added, "We have had two drops on the head of it, and I'll have another one to-night, please God."

Cross-examined by Mr Wood—He understood Mullens to mean that he and Rowland had had two drops not that the woman had had two drops.

By Mr. Selfe—Mullens had been whitewashing and plastering from the Tuesday to the Friday.

William Rowland, of 25, Barnsley-street, said he had been in the habit of collecting for Mrs. Emsley, and doing repairs for her. She called at his house on Monday, the 13th of August. He paid her about £2 on that day. She collected her rents on that day, according to her usual practice. He became acquainted with Mullens in consequence of his working for Mrs. Emsley. The first he heard of the murder was in Mullens' presence. They were walking together when a young man told them that an old lady had been murdered in Grove-road. Mullens turned deadly pale, and appeared to be greatly alarmed. They then went together to Gaffney's, where he found that Mullens had been doing the work in a very curious manner, and not like anybody who had ever seen such work. He went out, and having heard that it was Mrs. Emsley who had been murdered, returned to Mullens and told him so. He appeared extremely excited and agitated. He said, "Let us get something to drink." They then went to the Queen's Head, in the Cambridge-road. They had some spirits, in drinking which his hands trembled very much. On another day he met Mullens, and having spoken to him about the murder, said to him, "Mullens, I have a strong suspicion of a man," looking him full in the face, "and I have him in my eye now. I will never lose sight of him until the perpetrator of this diabolical act has been discovered." Mullens replied, "Yes; I suspect a man, and am watching him now." Witness said, "I don't think the man you suspect is the man that I suspect." He then said, "I shall go."

Mr. Wood said he had no question to put to the witness.

The prisoner, appealing to the reporters, said that a man had assisted in removing the papers at Mrs. Emsley's house, and if that fact were noticed he might come forward, as he was a respectable old man.

The prisoner was then remanded until one o'clock next Tuesday.

The prisoner Mullens was formerly an inspector of the Irish constabulary, then a sergeant in the K (Metropolitan) division of police. Afterwards he was employed in the police department of the South Eastern Railway, for a robbery of which company, while acting in that capacity, he was sentenced to penal servitude. He is 50 years of age, and appears to be an active, intelligent man.

GALLANT LIFEBOAT SERVICES ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.

The following is a report that has been forwarded to the National Lifeboat Institution, detailing the very important services rendered by the Ramsgate lifeboat in conjunction with the commissioner's steamtug, in rescuing, during a heavy gale of wind, the crew, consisting of nine men, of the barque Linda, of Whitby, stranded on the North Sand Head of the Goodwin Sands on Monday night. Yesterday morning the same valuable lifeboat and steamer again proceeded to the same spot on the Goodwin Sands, and saved, in a strong gale, the crew of thirteen men of the Swedish barque Ariel, of Gothenburg, which was found dismasted.

Ramsgate Harbour, Tuesday, noon.

Last night at eleven o'clock, it then blowing a strong gale from N.E., with rain, several signal guns were fired from the Gull Light Ship. The weather at this time being thick with rain, we were unable to observe the rockets. The Northumberland lifeboat was immediately manned, and at about 11-30 p.m. we proceeded in tow of the harbour steamer towards the Goodwin Sands. On arriving out we observed the flashes of guns and rockets from the North Sand Head, to which direction we at once shaped our course. On nearing the sand we saw tar barrels burning and other lights displayed from a vessel. We soon after discovered her to be on shore on the North Sand Head. We then steered for her and approached within nine fathoms of water; there being a terrific sea on at the time, it was as near as we could approach with safety. We then slipt the lifeboat and she proceeded through the tremendous seas in grand style, and when within hail of the vessel we let go our anchor just to windward of her. Lifeboatman Henry Venion at this time was unfortunately washed over board by a very heavy sea ; he was, however, providentially saved by the life lines suspended round the lifeboat. We then sheered alongside the vessel, she being in shallow water. The lifeboat was obliged to beat over the sand to her. On arriving alongside she proved to be the barque Linda, of Whitby, Jarvis, master, from Middlesboro' to Alexandria, with railway iron, about 300 tons burden. The crew, nine in number, immediately jumped on board the lifeboat. We then secured the cable to the starboard bow to give her a sheer, then set the foresail, and gave her a spring off with the cable, which afterwards we were obliged to slip; we then run to leeward and joined the Vulcan steam tug, it blowing at this time a very heavy gale S.S.E., the wind having shifted since we boarded her. We then returned for the harbour, where we arrived about 3-30 this morning, and landed the crew in safety.

The master of the stranded vessel, on landing, informed us that he thought there was a chance of her coming off. We accordingly proceeded out again to her help at half-past four this morning, and we arrived alongside at daylight and found her full of water. On looking round the sand we observed another vessel on shore, on the off part of the North Sand Head, when the Gull Light immediately fired. We then proceeded round the North Sand Head, and shaped our course along the edge of the sand. On nearing the vessel we saw the crew on her deck, her three masts having gone. It was at this time blowing a heavy gale from S.W., with a heavy sea. We then towed the lifeboat to windward, and slipt her, when she proceeded through the broken water alongside the vessel, and with great difficulty, between the heavy seas, we succeeded in rescuing the crew, one by one, thirteen in number. The vessel proved to be the barque Ariel, Gothenburg, Olsen, master, about 300 tons, bound to Marseilles with a cargo of deals. We then shoved off from the vessel and made our way for the steamer, when we put the crew on board, excepting the master, who preferred remaining on board the lifeboat, in case his vessel should come off, she being loaded with deals. The steamer with the shipwrecked crew then proceeded round the North Sand Head for the harbour, where she arrived about ten this morning.—(Signed)

JAMES HOGBEN, master of the lifeboat.
DANIEL READING, master of the steam tug Vulcan.
Attested by me, Francis Shaw, harbourmaster.

In February last this valuable lifeboat saved, under circumstances of great peril, no less than 19 persons from the Spanish brig Samaritano, wrecked on the wedge sand off Margate.

IRISH POOR LAW UNION.

The following communication has been sent as a circular to all the clerks of unions throughout the country :—

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.

Dublin, 13th September, 1860.

SIR,—It is directed in the 4th section of the act 17 Vic. cap. 8, that on the 15th day of November in each year, every collector of poor rates within each Poor Law Union, within which the valuation of the rateable hereditaments and tenements has been completed and in operation, shall make out and deliver to the clerk of such union a list of all the tenements and rateable hereditaments situate within every townland in the said union, and within his district, the valuation of which shall require revision, and of property, the annual value of which is liable to frequent alteration ; and if any such collector shall fail or neglect to make out such list, according to the best of his ability, and deliver the same to the clerk of the union as aforesaid, within the period aforesaid, he shall, for every such neglect or default, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

It is also directed that any ratepayer within any Poor Law Union may, within the same period, make out and deliver to the clerk of the union a list of any tenements, the valuation of which shall, in the opinion of such ratepayer, require revision ; and that the clerk of each Poor Law Union shall, for ten days after receiving any lists, leave the same open for public inspection at the workhouse of such union, and permit extracts to be made therefrom ; and shall, on or before the 27th day of November in each year, make out a full and complete list of all tenements and property mentioned in such lists, delivered to him as aforesaid, and transmit the list so made out by him to the Commissioner of Valuation.

In drawing your attention to the provision that has been made in the foregoing enactment to ensure complete lists of tenements being furnished to this office for revision, the Commissioner of Valuation has desired me to observe that, heretofore, the lists received from the different unions have been very imperfect, many of them not representing a fractional part of the revisions which were subsequently ascertained to have been necessary ; and in some instances the clerks of unions and rate collectors have altogether neglected to comply with the act, and in consequence much time has been lost, and considerable expense incurred by this department, in endeavouring to ascertain all the cases requiring correction, so that the revisions, when completed, might prove satisfactory to the Board of Guardians and ratepayers generally.

By a recent Act of Parliament (23 Vic. cap. 4) one-half of the cost of making the annual revisions of the valuation is to be paid out of the consolidated fund; and, therefore, the commissioner will not, in future, feel himself justified in incurring any increased expenditure that might arise, either from the default of the rate collectors to carry out the duties imposed upon them by the act first referred to, or from the neglect of the ratepayers to avail themselves of the power given them of lodging lists with the union clerks.

Under these circumstances, the commissioner thinks it right to give early notice to the clerks of the several unions, and through them to the several poor rate collectors and ratepayers, that as a general rule he will in future confine the annual revisions of the valuation to the cases specified in the above-mentioned lists ; and he trusts that those parties whose duty it is to ascertain and furnish such lists will be careful to make them as perfect as possible ; and thus not only secure accuracy of revision, but avoid the penalties to which they render themselves liable, for every case of neglect or default.—(By order of the Commissioner),

J. BALL GREENE, Superintendent.

To the Clerk of —— Union.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Cornelius Shannon, Captain Wall, Andrew Rogers, Maurice Connor, John Reddy, John Draper, W. F. Drought, George Sykes, Thomas Dockrell, and William B. Fottrell.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining on previous Saturday, as by last return, 2,099; admitted during the week, 118; born, 4; discharged, 94; died, 8; remaining on Saturday, 22nd September, 2,119; of that number 983 were sick and infirm, 237 healthy adults, 536 healthy children, and 363 aged and healthy.

The agriculturist reported that he found a quantity of carrots and onions concealed on the person of an inmate, named Michael Carroll, after leaving the garden, where he was employed on Wednesday. This man, it appears, has been constantly pulling and stealing the produce of the garden, and has been very troublesome of late. The master was obliged to confine him in the cells on the 25th inst., and stop his milk. Wardmaster C. Heffernan also reported that he was awoke that morning, at about half-past twelve o'clock, by a knocking at the door of the dormitory where this man slept. He immediately went into the dormitory, and found that one of the beds had been set on fire, which was extinguished without delay. An inmate named John Kelly, informed him that it was Michael Carrol, who set the bed on fire, and when he was asked why he did such an act, he expressed his dissatisfaction that it was discovered so soon, and swore vehemently that he would consume the place. He also threatened to stick Kelly with a knife, when he remonstrated with him for such an act as to endanger the lives of so many inmates. The wardmaster was obliged to keep this man in his own room for the remainder of the night.

The Chairman directed the master to summon Carroll before the board, to give an explanation of his conduct, and in the presence of the agriculturist Carroll was immediately introduced. He was a man of about twenty-five years of age, low, stout-built, and of a most determined and truculent aspect. In fact, he had the look of a hardened and irreclaimable criminal. The chairman interrogated him as to why he had committed the offence charged against him, when he became most violent, abused the agriculturist, and in the most treacherous manner flung a large stone at him which he had concealed in his sleeve, and which struck the agriculturist in the breast, but fortunately did not do him serious injury.

The Chairman ordered a policeman to be called in, and the man to be given in custody, to be brought before the magistrates as soon as possible; and the board came to the determination that he should not be admitted to the workhouse again.

Mr. Rogers observed that the duties imposed upon the members of the admission board were often of a most objectionable character, for they were often required to admit persons who they knew were not deserving of relief, and yet, if they were refused admission, the guardians were liable to be insulted or assaulted by them afterwards.

The matron reported the case of two girls, named Sarah Burton and Anne Kennedy, for using abusive and insulting language towards the officers, and for repeated acts of gross insubordination. One of these girls had been refused admission into a reformatory some time since.

Mr. Rogers, Captain Wall, and other guardians commented severely upon the insubordination manifested by these parties, and declared that they were not fit persons to be inmates of the house.

The Chairman concurred in the remarks made about these parties, and said it was his opinion that they should be sent before the magistrates, and not admitted again into the house.

A resolution to that effect was passed.

The board then went into the consideration of tenders, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL SERVICES.

On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the third of the three special religious services held weekly in the Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of engaging in Divine worship, took place, when the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, was the special preacher for the evening. The attendance was large. The service was commenced by the Rev. Thomas Scott giving out a very beautiful hymn, at the conclusion of which the preacher engaged in prayer. Mr. Scott next read a Scripture lesson from the 90th Psalm, in which the Psalmist laments over the frailty and brevity of human life, and beseeches a knowledge of, and a sensible experience of, God's good providence. A second hymn—one of Dr. Watt's—was sung, expressive of the pure delights of heaven, and also encouraging mortals to courageously struggle through life's "vale of tears" and gloomy waters into the bright, heavenly land ; and on its conclusion the preacher read his text from the 17th verse of the 6th chapter of the Book of the Apocalypse—"For the great day of His wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand !" The subject of his discourse was thus, "The Judgment Day ; or, the Trial Scene at the End of Time." Mr. Smyth commenced by observing that the language of the text had a deep application to every created being in both the earth and the heavens. They had a deep meaning to every son and daughter of Adam who were hastening on down the stream of time to the great ocean of eternity. One thing he had impressed upon his mind by his general observation of the conduct of mankind was, that they looked upon time as the all-important thing, and eternity as far less so. They seemed to regard time as the substance, and eternity as the shadow ; whereas they were quite the opposite. They seemed to consider time as the vast and mighty ocean, and eternity as the stream running into it. But time, he said, was the shadow, and eternity the substance—time was the gentle flowing river, and eternity the great bottomless and boundless ocean. They seemed to regard time as their day of enjoyment, and eternity as a dark, impenetrable night before them. They forgot that very soon time to them would be no more. Nothing was more certain than that death would come to them all. His voice might be soon hushed in the calm stillness of death, and his form become a cold, stiff, lifeless piece of clay, wrapped up in a winding-sheet and put into a coffin. Time was fast carrying them all down to death, and he would beseech all present not to let their opportunities pass away of getting salvation. He would beseech every young man present not to let time pass away carelessly; for, however bright their hopes of the future, they would find that time would not be to them here like a bright, glittering summer stream, but oftentimes like a winter torrent. They must remember, too, that after death would come the judgement, when all the nations of the earth, both great and small, would have to give an account of the deeds done here upon earth. This would take place at the great and terrible day of the Lord's wrath ; and who shall be able to stand when it comes ? In the beginning of the 6th chapter of the Apocalypse, the Apostle told them what took place when the Lamb opened the six seals of the Book of Life. In that chapter was contained a description of what would take place in the world up till the end of time. They were told that, when the Lamb opened the first seal, there was heard a sound as of thunder, and that when the Apostle looked, he saw a white horse, and he that sat on him, had a bow, a crown was given unto him, and he went forth conquering and to conquer. This, no doubt, had relation to the Gospel dispensation, and denoted its spreading over the world. At the opening of the second seal, there went out a red horse, and power was given unto him that sat upon it to take peace from the earth, and to cause them (the inhabitants) to kill one another. This, he believed, denoted times of war and bloodshed, such as had often occurred in the past history of the world. When the third seal was opened a black horse came forth, and he that sat on him had a pair of balances in his hand ; and a voice was heard to say, "A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny ; and see thou hurt not the oil and the wine." This related to times when God's justice went forth over the world, and death became the portion of many. At the opening of the fourth seal, a pale horse was seen to go forth, and the name of him that sat upon him was Death ; and hell followed with him, and power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth to kill with the sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth. These denoted times of famine, commotion, pestilence, &c. When the fifth seal was opened, John saw under the altar the souls of those that had been slain for the Word of God, and for the testimony which they held, and they cried with a loud voice "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth? And white robes were given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them, that they should rest yet for a little season, until their fellow-servants also, and their brethren, that should be killed, as they were, should be fulfilled." It was the martyrs that were spoken of in this passage, and the times of persecution, when the believers should be put to death for their faith. When the sixth seal was opened, they were told that there was a great earthquake, and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood, and the stars of heaven fell to the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken with a mighty wind, and the heavens departed, as a scroll that is rolled up, and the mountains and high places of the earth, around which had beat the tempest for ages—ay, the mountains and everlasting hills, were shaken, and the islands which deck the ocean with their beauty—yes, those beautiful islands were removed out of their places, and the kings of the earth, who never moved without the sounds of music being heard accompanying them, or the trampings of soldiers heard—they, and the great men, and the rich men, the mighty generals, and the bond and the free, hid themselves in the caves, and in the dens of the rocks and the mountains, at the great and terrible day of the Lord's wrath. At the last scene they were represented as calling upon the rocks and hills to cover them and hide them from the great wrath of God, and Him who was sitting upon the throne. In that chapter they had given to them a description of all the great events which should take place in the world, up till the final scene of all, the end of time, and they had that also depicted to them. He would call their attention, first, to those who would not be able to stand at the great day ; and, secondly, to those who would be able. There had been great days of God's wrath before in the world. It was such a day when our first parents were driven forth from the garden of Eden into the desolate world; and it was such another day when the skies became darkened, and the bottles of heaven were uncorked, and a deluge of rain descended and flooded the earth, so that water ran where corn had grown and cattle had fed, and every living thing was destroyed save what was in the ark of Noah. It was such a day, too, when the cities of the plain, Sodom and Gomorrah, were destroyed with fire; and it was also a day of the Lord's wrath when the Anakims who contended with Israel were destroyed by stones which descended upon them like rain. The earth had seen many days of the Lord's wrath. Even in this favoured land, the people had seen such days when a failure had taken place in the crops, or when cholera visited it. But none of those days of wrath, no nor all of them combined, would equal the great day spoken of in the text. No, nor if all the flashes of lightning which ever flew across the Heavens since the world was made were united into one, nor if all the thunder-claps which had ever been heard were joined into one terrific clap, nor if all the tempests and storms which had ever swept over the earth and the sea were united into one furious tornado, they could not equal the great day of the Lord's wrath at the end of time. Seeing this then, and as none of them could tell how soon this last day might come, when they might be shut out from Heaven by the hands of justice, they ought to embrace the offer of salvation now held out to them. At the great day they would no longer have praying mothers to supplicate for them, nor affectionate fathers to plead with them. They would no longer hear, on the still, calm, Sabbath morning, the pealing bells calling them to the house of prayer. No; it would then be too late for them to seek forgiveness when that day came. Now was the time for them to do so, and to heed not the scoffings of the world, nor to give way to the temptations of the devil. If they did not do these now, what must be their state at the judgment-day, when they heard the words of their Saviour, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into the fire which shall never be quenched!" If they neglected the opportunity of salvation now, they would find that it would be too late then to seek it. Let him ask them, then, to consider this great judgment-day as about to come; suppose it was actually about to dawn, and that the world was awakening out of "sweet, balmy sleep;" the inhabitants of the city were just arousing themselves; the merchant preparing to go to his office, the clerk to his desk, the tradesman to his work, and the student about to sit down to his books. All things were beginning to be astir, for the morning was a fine one. The preacher here depicted sunrise in the most splendid possible phraseology, and also depicted the beauty of the earth, with its golden and crystal dew-drops glittering on the bright green grass, and the gladness of the songsters in the woods also in the same style. He next reverted to the condition of the city and the village at this time, when the people were all up and astir ; but nothing was seen, nor did anyone dream that anything was about to take place. When, lo ! some men down in a valley yonder see something strange in the heavens ! What can it be ? "It is only a small, fleecy, white cloud, gilded with sunshine," says one. "No, it is not ; it is a star," says another. They run to the village—spread the news, when all turn out in a state of wonder. What can the strange appearance mean ? What can it be ? "Ah!" they shout, "the sun is putting on a veil;" and presently they see him become dark, and the moon and stars to pass away also, and a trumpet is sounded, and a voice heard shouting, "Come to judgment." Presently the Lord is seen coming in the clouds and a great company with him. Sinners in their agony and guilty fears shriek out, "It is He;" the saints take up the cry and shout out, "It is He." The poor widow and the orphan, whose tears He caused to become dry while upon the earth, also shout, "It is He." The whole nations of the earth behold Him, and the earth itself becomes burned up and reels like a drunken man. A voice is heard calling out "Dead, arise!" And the departed come forth from the large town cemetery, the deep cathedral vault, and the lonely village churchyard. All arise and hasten to judgment, for time will be no more, and the earth swings about through immensity. It was an idea advanced in Boston's "Fourfold State," that, at the meeting of the souls and bodies of the dead at this great day, they would be able to address each other, and he (Mr. Smyth) had fancied that the souls and bodies of lost sinners must have angry controversies with each other. The body charging the soul with having been the cause of its death, by taking it to ball-rooms, theatres, and other places of worldly pleasure and vice ; and the soul laying the blame of its condemnation on the body for lusting after forbidden indulgences, and overpowering it with them. Oh ! he could fancy such a conversation going on up till the time when they were cast down into the lake of fire, when a splash would be heard, and they would sink beneath the waves of fire, down, down, and down to its lowest depths, there to suffer torment for ever and ever. He next described the happy meeting of the souls and bodies of the saved, and related what he thought would be their conversations. Now, to become one of the latter they did not need science nor erudition ; for though a man might be possessed of the most flowery and poetic language, convincing logic, dazzling rhetoric, and moving eloquence, yet these will not enable him to become one of the Lord's saints. That Book (the Bible) told them that it was only by getting their hearts changed they could become one of those who have their names written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and who shall be able to stand when the great day of His wrath is come ! He had been told by a friend of his in England of how a young man had once been converted through a dream, and, though he did not think much importance should be attached to dreams generally, yet, still, there were some dreams that commanded their deepest attention. The young man he was speaking about had a praying mother, belonging to the Wesleyan body, who devoted one hour each day to pray for him. He was, at this time, living a very careless life, spending his time in attending the places of amusement in London, where careless young men like himself attended. One night he had been out at the above places, with his chosen boon companions, and he returned home late at night and retired to rest. He soon fell asleep, and began to dream about the judgment-day. He thought he was down in a deep valley, and that at the end of it there was standing a house. On each side of the valley were mountains, and on them, he thought, stood multitudes of people. In fact, they were all crowded with men. There was a perfect forest of heads on them. He saw a man come out of the house at the far end of the valley, who carried in his hand a roll of paper filled with writing. He opened it, and looked at the people on the hills on the right side of the valley, and smiled upon them. He thought he went up to him and asked him if he was saved ? He said, "What is thy name ?" and on his telling him, he opened the roll of paper and looked into it, and said, "Thy name is not here." He thought he then began to tell him that he had a good, praying mother, and that he had listened to many ministers, and had done much for the cause of religion, but he only answered him by saying, "Thy name is not here." Then he began to supplicate for forgiveness, and to cry for mercy, and he thought that, while he was doing so, all the people on the tops of the hills and mountains began to shout, "It is no use to cry now ; it is too late!" Whilst they were all thus shouting, he awoke, and, leaping out of bed, he fell down on his knees at its side, and poured forth a sincere prayer, and determined to live for the future to the glory of his Redeemer ; and so he had done ever since. If they wanted to be saved, now was the time—now was the day of salvation, and they would be saved, who had their names written in the Book of Life, and would stand at the right-hand of God, when the stars of heaven were swept away and the clear bright moon, which had nightly lighted the lonely traveller on his way, would be turned to blood, and when the sun would be blown out, and the heavens pass away like a scroll, and the earth be burned up also. Yes, though they might be lost to view in the waters of life, yet they would be sure to stand as the rocks in the ocean. He was a great admirer of the beauty of the sea views of this country. Now, some of them might have observed, when standing on some pebbly beach, a rock in the sea which rose above the waters; but as the tide came in it gradually disappeared, and was at last lost beneath the waves. Now, when it disappeared, had it gone ? No, for when the tide receded again it would be seen just the same as before, only shining a little more brightly. That rock had been seen by their forefathers, just the same as they saw it then, and it would be seen by their children's children after them the same also. He had thought sometimes, when looking at such a scene, that the poet must have had some such scene in view when he wrote the beautiful hymn—

Rock of ages, cleft for me.

The preacher concluded by enforcing faith in Jesus as necessary to enable them (the congregation) to stand at the great day of the Lord's wrath; and, also, to enable them to pass through the storms and trials of life safely. They might say, then, that—

Though storms ten thousand o'er me roll,
And lightnings flash from pole to pole,
Yet will I never hide my face,
For Jesus is my hiding-place.

The discourse was a very brilliant one, though somewhat overdone rhetorically. The service was concluded with singing and prayer about half-past nine o'clock, when the congregation dispersed.

Law Intelligence.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Hugh M'Henry.

Mr. Levy, for the bankrupt, who petitioned under the arrangement clause of the act, applied for an order protecting his property from being seized by the sheriff, at the suit of a creditor named Kernan, resident in Liverpool. It appeared that Mr. M'Henry got more than three-fifths in the number and value of his creditors to assent to his arrangement, which was finally carried, and the resolution of creditors confirmed. Mr. Kernan held out, and, after the confirmation of the resolution of the creditors, came in and seized under a *fi. fa.* Mr. Levy observed that, if this could be done, the arrangement clause would be rendered totally useless and inoperative.

Judge Lynch said that the order had protected the petitioner's person from arrest, but still the court had an equitable jurisdiction to deal with the whole case, and he thought that the conduct of the creditor was, at least, inequitable. He would grant a conditional order stopping the execution, same to be served on Kernan at Liverpool.

Mr. Casey, on behalf of the sheriff, said that M'Henry had lodged the amount of the execution with the sheriff.

Judge Lynch said he would take care that, in any order he would make, the sheriff should be protected.

A conditional order was then made, cause to be shown within ten days.

In re Michael Walsh.

This was an application to open the final examination.

Mr D. C. Heron, Q.C., appeared on the part of the bankrupt.

His Lordship granted the application, on condition that the bankrupt should lodge £10 in court to meet the expenses.

Mr. Fitzgerald was for the assignee, who did not object to the order.

SALE.

In re Patrick Linskey, a bankrupt.

The following was set up for auction, Mr. Dillon attending as auctioneer, and Mr. Theodore Cronhelm as agent to the bankruptcy :—

All the estate and interest of the bankrupt and his assignees in the house, yard, and concerns, No. 35, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, held under an unexpired term of 66 years, at the yearly rent of £64 12s 4d, situate in a leading thoroughfare, opposite the Metal Bridge, and in excellent repair. Nearly the entire rent can be realised by setting the house in offices.

Sold to Mr. Farrell, of North King street, for £200.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Thomas Donogh was brought up on remand, charged with assaulting a letter-carrier, named Forrest, on the 25th instant.

Mr. Curran, instructed by Mr. Ennis, appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Thompson, solicitor to the Post-office, for Forrest.

The informations were again read over, and Mr. Robert Navan, a former witness, was again examined, and cross-examined by Mr. Curran, but nothing was elicited to invalidate his previous testimony.

Mr. Curran pressed the magistrate (Mr. Porter) to deal with the case summarily.

Mr. Porter declined to do so. He said that the case was a very serious one. Even regarding it in the most lenient light, it was a most unjustifiable thing that a letter-carrier, in the discharge of his duty, should be thus assaulted and impeded, the consequence of which—from the loss of the letter-bag, for instance—might have been very detrimental to the public. Viewing the matter in that light, he would not undertake to deal with it himself, but would send it for adjudication to a higher tribunal.

Mr. Curran then appealed to Mr. Thompson to allow the matter to be decided by the magistrate.

Mr. Thompson said he had no power one way or the other. He appeared there for the Post-office authorities and for the public generally, and not merely for the letter-carrier, and he believed it was a case that ought to go to a higher court.

Mr. Curran then said he would decline going into evidence, but he thought the case was one in which the prisoner should be let out on bail.

Mr. Porter said he had no objection to take solvent bail.

The prisoner then entered into his own recognisances in £100, with two sureties of £30 each, to stand his trial at the county commission.

Samuel Green was charged by Martin Regan, of Tinkers' Mills, Kimmage, with the unlawful possession of a bag of flour, some mill dust, and a sack, on Wednesday. It appeared that for some time back, things were missing from the mill, and the prisoner, who worked therein, was suspected of the theft. He was seen by Police-constable 29 E going home with these articles, and information having been given, his house was searched, when they were found in it. He was sentenced to two month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mary Hare was charged by John Coughlan, of Mullinahack, with entering his room while drunk, on Wednesday, and smashing a table, chairs, and other articles, valued at £1.—She was fined 1s, with £1 costs, or, in default of payment, ordered one month's imprisonment.

Patrick Gannon was charged by John Hughes, canteen keeper of the Pigeon House Fort, with stealing, on the 26th inst, two glass tumblers, his property.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Thomas Boyle, a private in the Military Train, and James Fay, a gas-fitter, were charged with loitering, early on yesterday morning, at the rear of a house in Clare-street, supposed to have the intent to commit a felony, and also with having a bunch of carrots in their possession, for which they failed satisfactorily to account.—They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, with hard labour.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Molony and John Lyons were brought before the presiding magistrate, Mr. Stronge, charged by Joseph Clarke, with stealing from the shop, No. 180, Britain-street, a cotton-web drawers, value 1s 6d.—The prisoner Molony was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and Lyons, against whom the evidence only amounted to a case of suspicion, and who assaulted the complainant, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

James Kelly and Richard Douglas were charged with having stolen a silver watch, and the paraphernalia belonging thereto, the property of a man named Lockington, in the saloon of Mr. Levey's public-house, Capel-street, some few nights since. It appeared the prisoners, who were notorious characters, by their mutual assistance succeeded in cutting the chain by which the watch was suspended from the button-hole of Lockington, and decamped without his being aware of the theft until he went to look at the "hour of departing."

The evidence being conclusive against Kelly, he was sent for trial, but Douglas was discharged with a caution.

Michael Geale was ordered to find bail, or, in default, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for assaulting his wife, and for making use of threatening language to her. From the statement of the complainant it appeared that when she was leaving her shop in Boot-lane, on the 20th inst., the defendant struck her, and followed her along the street, stating that "he would swing in front of Newgate for her."

Francis Byrne, 6, Lower Ormond-quay, appeared to answer the complaint of a person named Joseph Osborne, residing in Peter-street. It appeared that Osborne went to see a friend of his, named Carey, who was reading in the rooms of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Society, on Lower Ormond-quay. The defendant, who is in charge of the rooms, allowed the complainant up stairs on stating his business ; but, when he returned in company with Carey, the defendant demanded 2d from him, as the charge for admission, which sum he stated was made up of a penny for his being allowed to read in the rooms the day previously, and a penny for the indulgence he had been granted on that occasion. The complainant stoutly denied his liability, and refused to pay, whereupon the defendant, he alleged, told him he would not allow the institution to be swindled, and persisted in his demand. Personalities were then freely exchanged, and a scuffle ensued, in which the complainant stated he was handled very roughly by Byrne, his coat having been torn. The defendant, in reply to the charge, relied on his right to act as he had done; but the magistrate dissented from this view, and fined him £1, or 14 days' imprisonment, and, in the event of the fine being paid, it was ordered that the complainant should receive 14s as compensation for the injuries he had received.

Irish Fairs.

BANAGHER GREAT ANNUAL FAIR.

As the transactions at this great mart have just concluded, a glance at the following statistics of the fair for the last few years may be deserving of attention :—

	Sheep.			Cattle.		
Year.	Sold	Unsold.	Total on Green.	Sold	Unsold.	Total on Green.
1856	9,250	2,558	11,778	1,214	1,851	3,065
1857	10,593	4,344	14,937	1,453	966	2,412
1858	11,755	4,138	15,893	1,130	1,079	2,209
1859	9,391	6,266	15,657	1,213	1,379	2,590

The following is the result of this year's fair :—September 15th, 17th, and 18th, 1860, viz :—Sheep sold, 9,498 ; unsold, 5,090 ; total on the Green, 14,588. Horses sold, about 250 ; unsold not ascertained. Cattle sold, 1,416 ; unsold, 899 ; total, 2,036.—*Cork Examiner.*

CLARA SEPTEMBER FAIR.

This fair was well attended with buyers, but the stock exhibited for sale was in general of an inferior quality. The demand for heifers in good condition, springers, and hoggets, was good; three-year-old heifers brought from £10 to £12; two-year-olds, from £7 to £9. Mr. Goodbody bought a lot of the latter at £8 10s. Wether hoggets were much sought for, but were very scarce; ewes were sold at prices varying from 35s to 40s. The average price for lambs was 25s. Mr. Reads got 29s for a lot. Fat pigs were bought at the rate of 50s and 52s 6d per cwt; bonhams were from 10s to 18s.

RUAN FAIR.

This important fair was held on this day (Wednesday), at the village of Ruan, within six miles of Ennis. There was a large attendance of buyers from all the South of Ireland, and the prices for all kinds of stock ranged pretty high, except that a slight depression was experienced. Three-year-old heifers sold from £11 to £14 ; two-year-olds from £7 to £10 ; bullocks, three-year-olds from £11 to £13 ; two-year-olds £7 to £10 ; yearlings, from £3 to £5. Wethers, two-and-a-half-years-old from 30s to 41s ; one and a half year old from 30s to 35s ; lambs, 20s to 28s. The demand for pigs was not considerable, and the supply was not very extensive. Fat pigs sold at 56s per cwt ; stores from 30s to 60s.

HOWDEN GREAT HORSE FAIR, YORKSHIRE.—This celebrated horse fair commenced on Thursday last, and continued five days. Business was transacted at the following prices, viz.:—For young horses suitable for double-harness, broughams, and private carriage work, 65 to 85 guineas; horses of high fashion were selected at figures varying from 90 to 120 guineas, and matched pairs of greys and bays realised 250 to 300 guineas, and high-stepping ditto for phaeton and single-harness, 85 to 110 guineas. Thick-set young horses, adapted for town work and public vehicles, obtained buyers at from 35 to 48 guineas; short-jointed active horses, for van purposes and light drays, were in high competition at prices ranging from 45 to 65 guineas. Well-bred young horses for park hacks, chargers, &c., fetched 70 to 95 guineas, and high-bred ditto 120 to 140 guineas. Cover hacks, roadsters, &c., 25 to 35 guineas. Horses of high pedigree, and broke for the hunting field, realised prices varying from 90 to 120 guineas, and horses of celebrity and up to heavy weight went at figures ranging from 130 to 150 and 180 guineas. Neat-going cobs sold at from 20 to 28 guineas, and handsome weight-carrying cobs were selected at 35 to 40 guineas ; unbroken colts sold at 20 to 45 guineas; yearlings, 12 to 20 guineas ; neat ponies fetched 15 to 20 guineas. Strong well-made young Irish horses commanded a good sale for both riding and harness, and made figures of from 40 to 60 guineas.

WINNING A LOVER.—A young man in the vicinity of this town (Abbeyfeale), of very amorous temperament, was for some time past wooing a very handsome and accomplished young lady, with whom he got accidentally acquainted some months since. The young lady, in genuine jocosity, offered no discouragement to his advances for some time, never anticipating that her compliance could possibly enkindle in the gentleman's bosom—which "was wax to receive and marble to retain" a flame resulting in the ludicrous farce of which her good-humour and jocularity were the primary cause. At the period when she thought her "joke at its best," and lest the suitor should become troublesome, she resolved to prevent further cultivation of the acquaintance—became exceedingly reserved, and avoided all intercourse with him. This reserve, which he only ascribed to some adventitious circumstances, served to make him more importunate. Impatient of an opportunity to expostulate with her on her apparent coolness, he could be frequently seen feasting his eyes by the moonlight for whole nights on the latticed window of the lady's chamber, the loquacious wits of our village facetiously observing that he had "a bee in his bonnet." In the acme of his devotion, like the hero of the "Lady of Lyons," passion taught him poesy of the object of his worship—he "poured the thoughts that burst their channels into song," and sent them to her, and only that he is unskilled in the art of photography—her exquisite picture would, doubtless, be adorning some hallowed niche in his chateau. The verses ("such doggrel!") were returned with a caustic rebuke from the indignant young lady. More philosophic, however, than Bulwer's "Claude Melnotte," or love-smitten "hero," who, by the way, is a worthy son of Apollo (and therefore doomed to disappointment), he bore the obloquy with perfect resignation, boring no one with the unpleasant interrogatories, "Am I humpbacked, deformed, hideous?" "A dull fool, a vain drivelling idiot?" but sagaciously surmised a scheme by which he hoped to secure the object of his affections, and accomplish his bliss. If it were necessary that he should assume "rank" to its execution, our accomplished swain would be admirably adapted to the putative personification of a prince, as he possesses to sheer punctiliousness the manners of the court. All this, however, was quite unnecessary to the fulfilment of his ingenious design, he immediately went to an adjacent town, committed himself to the "tender mercies" of an apothecary—bewailed his luckless situation in piteous terms, and inquired if the learned faculty of medicine had in their wisdom conceived anything which he could administer to the "fair nymph," to render her inflexible disposition susceptible. The humorous son of Esculapius told him gravely he had just received from Paris the very quintessence of his requisition—perfectly infallible in its effects, "irrespective of age, sex, or beauty," which he presented him for its price, labelled with plain directions how to have it administered to the "fair one," sub-rosa; giving him, at the same time, an indispensable portion for himself, after he would have partaken of which Cupid would endow him with such fascinating charms as should indubitably electrify his fastidious lady-love. Elated with eager hopes of success, our credulous "Lothario" returned home. Before retiring to rest, he swallowed with much "gusto" and avidity the draught which he supposed was to adorn him with the graces of Adonis—but lo ! the beautifying cosmetic turned out to be no other than the powerfully laxative cathartic known as jalap ! Whether this had the desired effect I am not in a position to say, but the gentleman is since unceasingly exclaiming—

"Oh woman ! woman ! thou should'st have few sins
Of thine own to answer for ! Thou art the author
Of such a book of follies in a man,
That it would need the tears of all the angels
To blot the record out."

—*Limerick Examiner.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement ; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d ; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy ; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s. ; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s ; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Armstrong—Sept. 23, at No. 5, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown, the wife of G. O. Armstrong, Esq., of a son.

Butler—Sept 26 at Killeshin Parochial Schools, Graigue, Carlow, the wife of Mr. P. W. Butler, parish clerk and schoolmaster, of a son.

Collis—Sept 27, at 25, Lower Baggot-street, the wife of Maurice H. Collis, M.D., of a son.

Cornwall—At Rawul Pindee, Punjaub East Indies, the wife of Major Cornwall, 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter.

Whyte—Sept. 26, at 41, Henry-street, Mrs. John Whyte, of a daughter.

Williams—Sept. 25, at Synnot-place, the wife of C. Williams, Esq., of a son.

Wilson—Sept. 26, the wife of Mr. W. D. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Duff and M'Kee—September 22, in the Presbyterian Church, Albany, by the Rev. Robert Holmes, Cough, assisted by the Rev. David Macky, Walter, only son of Robert Duff, Esq., Drumconvis, to Alice, fourth daughter of John M'Kee, Esq., Lakeview, near Cough.

Fuge and Hare—September 25, at Christ Church, by the Rev. James Barge, Vicar of Templemichael, assisted by the Rev. John Wallace, Vicar and Rector of Ardmore, Thomas Fuge, Esq., of Rock Lodge, Youghal, to Margaret Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hare, of London, and granddaughter of the late Richard Harrett, J.P., Bank-place, Mallow.

DEATHS.

Broughton—September 22, at Broughton Hall, Staffordshire, Jane, the beloved wife of Rev. Delves Broughton, and eldest daughter of the late G. Bennett, Esq., Q.C., after a long illness, borne with unexampled resignation, beloved and lamented by all who knew her.

Finlay—September 17, at Rathdrum, aged 16 years, Mary Jane, the beloved and only child of Charles Finlay, Head-Constable of Constabulary.

Trotter—September 17, Dr. William John Trotter, for about 30 years Medical Officer, first of Kilmore, and afterwards of the Kilmore and Dunbayne Dispensary district, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 27.—ARRIVED—Mary Leonard, Kirawall, herrings ; Irishman (s), Glasgow, goods ; Active, Liverpool, wheat ; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods ; William and Sarah, Bridgewater, bricks ; Catherine and Mary, Liverpool, wheat ; Miss Beck, Gloucester, bark; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods ; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods ; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods ; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods ; Gelert, Portmadoc, slates—12 colliers.

SAILED—Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods ; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods ; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods ; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods ; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods ; Irishman (s), Glasgow, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 28.
Morning, 9h 54m. Evening, 10h 19m.

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